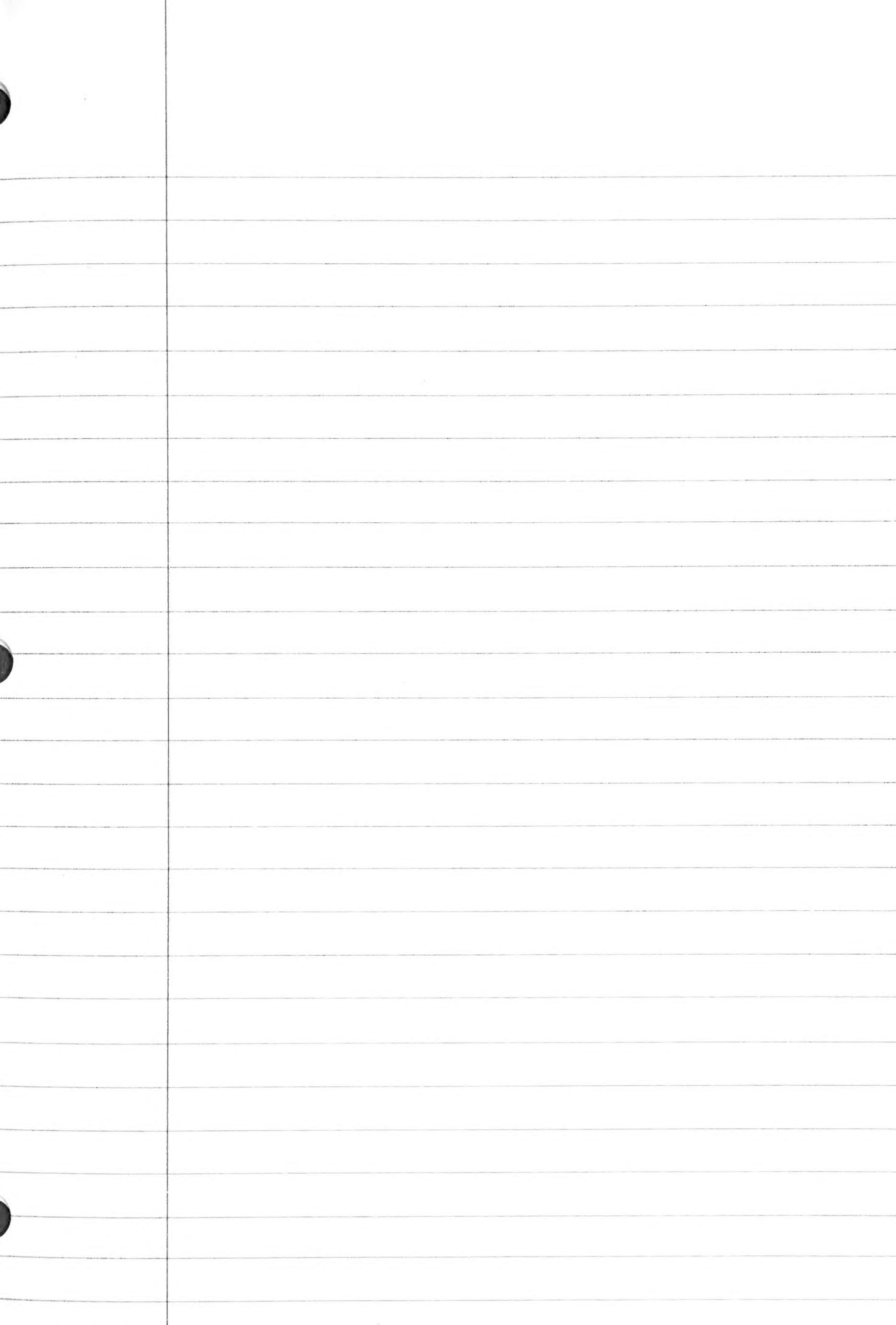


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HENDRICKSON, JOHN R.
1947-1951 part

1 - Colombia, S.A.

October 10 - December 7, 1950.

Catalogue Nos. 1384-1629.

Journal

Species Accounts

Amphibians

Reptiles

Birds

Mammals

2 - Miscellaneous, California, Mexico,
Colombia.

1947-1951.

Catalogue Nos. 1630-2018

Journal

Species Accounts

Amphibians

Reptiles

Hendrickson, J. L.
Columbia, South America
Oct. 10 - Dec. 7, 1950
Catalog nos. 1584 - 1629
Journal
Species Accounts
Amphibians
Reptiles
Birds
Mammals

Catalogue

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

Bogota', 8700 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.

October 15, 1950

1384	<u>Frog</u>	<u>Eleutherodactylus bogotensis</u>	(RCS)
1385	"	"	"
1386	"	"	"
1387	"	"	"
1388	"	"	"
1389	"	"	"
1390	"	"	"
1391	"	"	"
1392	"	"	"
1393	"	"	"
1394	"	"	"
1395	"	"	"
1396	"	"	"
1397	"	"	"
1398	"	"	"
1399	"	"	"
1400	"	"	"
1401	"	"	"
1402	"	"	"
1403	"	"	"
1404	<u>Phyllobates subpunctatus</u>	<u>Eleutherodactylus bogotensis</u>	(RCS)
1405	"	"	"
1406	"	"	"
1407	"	"	"
1408	"	"	"
1409	"	"	"

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

Bogota, 8700 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.

October 15, 1950

1410 ~~Frog~~ Phyllobates subpunctatus (RCS)

1411 "

1412 "

1413 "

1414 "

1415 "

1416 "

1417 "

1418 "

1419 "

1420 snake

Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

October 18, 1950

✓ 1421 ♂ ad. <sup>t=9x
4.5mm.</sup> Tyrannus melancholicus 41.5 Gm.

1422 ♂ ad. <sup>t=5.5x
4mm.</sup> Coryphospingus pileatus 17 Gm.

1423 ♂ ad. <sup>t=4x
3mm.</sup> Myiophobus flavipes

✓ 1424 ♀ Columbigallina passerina

5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

October 19, 1950

✓ 1425 ♀ ad. Tyrannus melancholicus 50 Gm.

October 20, 1950

✓ 1426 ♂ ad. ^{t=4x5mm.} Aporophila minuta 7.5 Gm.

✓ 1427 ♂ ^{t=5x3.5mm.} Torus conspicillatus 26.0 Gm.

✓ 1428 ♂ ^{t=4.5x2.5mm.} Torus conspicillatus 26.5 Gm.

✓ 1429 ♂ ad. ^{t=10x4mm.} Tyrannus melancholicus 44.0 Gm.



Kendrickson
1950

Catalogue

5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

October 21, 1950

- ✓ 1430 ♀ 6 emb. Oryzomys 119-91-23-15.5 45 Gm.
✓ 1431 ♀ Columbigallina passerina 20.5 Gm.
✓ 1432 ♂ ad. ^{t=5.5x5 mm.} Sporophila minuta 7.5 Gm.
✓ 1433 ♀ Torpus conspicillatus 25 Gm.
✓ 1434 ♂ ^{t=5x2.5 mm.} Torpus conspicillatus 27.5 Gm.
✓ 1435 ♂ ^{t=3.5x2 mm.} Torpus conspicillatus 26.0 Gm.

October 23, 1950

- skin only ✓ 1436 ♂ fruit eating bat 69-12-14-21-14ⁿ 16.5 Gm.
✓ 1437 ♀ 3 emb. Oryzomys 205-91-23-15.5 38.5 Gm.
✓ 1438 ♂ ~~mouse~~ mouse 11.5 Gm.
✓ 1439 ♂ Phyllostomus 133-20-25-32-22ⁿ 132.0 Gm.
✓ #1 1440 ♀ Stelgidopteryx ruficollis 15.5 Gm.
#2 1441 ♂ ^{t=1x.75 mm.} Stelgidopteryx ~~♂~~ ruficollis 16.5 Gm.
#3 1442 ♀ Stelgidopteryx ruficollis 15.5 Gm.
alcoholic #4 1443 ♂ ^{t=1.5x1 mm.} Stelgidopteryx ruficollis 17.5 Gm.

October 24, 1950

- ✓ 1444 ♀ Colinus cristatus 140.5 Gm.
✓ 1445 ♀ Colinus cristatus 136.5 Gm.
✓ 1446 ♂ Lepidopygia 4.0 Gm.
1447 Hummingbird nest (see #1446)
~~1448 95-14-17-35-22 34.5 Gm.~~

- 1448 ♀ fruit eating bat 73-8-12-21-14ⁿ 16.0 Gm.

Oct. 24, 1950

- alcoholic 1449 Oryzomys
alcoholic 1450 Oryzomys

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

~~Oct. 2~~ 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

October 25, 1950 (Oct. 25)

1451

Tadpole

1452

collection of 8 fish of at least 3 species

holer 1453

mouse

1454

~~♂~~

Procyon thomasi

skel. skeleton

3 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

1455

♂

Caluromys

638-381-44-36 192.0 Gm.

Oct. 26, 1950

~~1456~~

~~Tamias bicolor~~

1457 ♀

Columbigallina passerina

29.0 Gm.

1458 ♂ ad. $t=7 \times 5 \text{ mm.}$

Coryphospingus pileatus

16.5 ~~16.5~~ Gm.

1459 ♂ ad. $t=5.5 \times 5 \text{ mm.}$

Coryphospingus pileatus

17.0 ~~17.0~~ Gm.

1460 ♂ ad. $t=6 \times 6 \text{ mm.}$

Coryphospingus pileatus

17.0 ~~17.0~~ Gm.

1461 ♂ ad. $t=7 \times 5 \text{ mm.}$

Coryphospingus pileatus

17.0 ~~17.0~~ Gm.

1462

Donatodes

1463

lizard (anole?)

1464

Collection of fish from quebrada S. of camp (Paulina)

ecohol 1465

~~House~~ mouse

October 25, 1950

1466

Collection of fish from quebrada S. of camp (Benico)

October 27, 1950

1467 ♂ $t=8 \times 5 \text{ mm.}$

Crotophaga ani

105.4 Gm.

1468 ♂ $t=3.5 \times 2 \text{ mm.}$

Crotophaga ani

99.0 Gm.

1469 ♂ $t=4 \times 2 \text{ mm.}$

Crotophaga ani

94.8 Gm.

October 26, 1950

1470 ♀ no emb.

Procyon

October 27, 1950

1471 ♀ ad.

Sporophila minuta

8.5 Gm.

Henderson
1950

Catalogue

Oct. 28 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

1472 ♀ Crotophaga ani ^{Oct. 28, 1950} 87.8 Gm.

1473 ♂ ^{testis 2x1 mm.} Stelgidopteryx ruficollis ^{fat} 16.2 Gm.

1474 ♂ ^{t: 7x4.5 mm.} Columbigallina passerina 30.8 Gm.

^{stone in crop} 1475 ♀ ^{15 mm. egg} Buteo ~~190 Gm.~~?

1476 Ameiva tail (in crop & stom. of #1475)

October 30, 1950

1477 ♀ Colinus cristatus 163.5 Gm.

~~1478~~ ~~186 Gm.~~

October 29, 1950

1478 ♂ Nyctibius 186 Gm.

October 28, 1950

1479 ♂ Duringon thous 865-278-129-73 3925 Gm.

October 30, 1950

1480 ♂ ^{ad.} Hylophilus flavipes 12.5 Gm.

October 31, 1950

1481 ♀ Colinus cristatus 139 Gm.

1482 ♂ mouse 148-71-21-13 14.5 Gm.

~~1483~~ Tiarris bicolor ~~10.5 Gm.~~

1483 ♂ ^{t=7x5 mm. ad?} Synallaxis albesceus 18.5 Gm.

1484 ♂ ^{t=3x1.5 mm. skull double} Talabula 20.5 Gm.

Oct. 18-26, 1950

1485 ♂ ^{t=6.5x5 mm. ad.} Coryphospingus pileatus 16.5 Gm.

Nov. 1, 1950

1486 ♀ Crotophaga ani 83.0 Gm.

1487 ♂ (coll. RCS) Synallaxis albesceus 16.5 Gm.

1488 ♀ Crotophaga ani 91.3 Gm.

1489 Ameiva

Handwritten
1950

Catalogue

5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

#

Nov. 2, 1950

- 1490 ♂ ^{t=14x9mm.} Crotophaga ani 105.0 Gm.
~~1491 ♂ Crotophaga~~
1491 ♂ ^{t=10x4.5mm.} Colinus cristatus 139.0 Gm.
1492 ♂ ^{t=5x2mm.} Synallaxis albesens 18.5 Gm.
1493 ♂ ad. Flavicola ("chivo") 14.0 Gm.

Nov. 3, 1950

- 1494 ♂ ad. ^{t=13x9mm.} Psarocolius 372.0 Gm.
1495 ♂ ^{t=10x6.5mm.} Colinus cristatus 131.0 Gm.
1496 ♀ Crotophaga ani

head only

Nov. 4, 1950

- 1497 ♂ <sup>(larger one)
t=9x4.5mm.</sup> Colinus cristatus 140.5 Gm.

1498 Ameiva

1499 Ameiva

1500 Ameiva

Nov. 3, 1950

skeleton only

- 1501 ♂ ^{t=8x3mm. im?} Sarcoramphus

~~1502 Rana palmipes~~

~~1503 Bufo marinus~~

~~1504 Bufo marinus~~

Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Nov. 5, 1950

1502 Leptotyphlops
Rana palmipes

1503 ad. Bufo marinus

1504 im. Bufo marinus

5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Nov. 6, 1950

1505 collection of tadpoles

Hardrickson
1950

Catalogue

5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

Nov. 6, 1950

1506 collection of tadpoles (from water)

1507 collection of tadpoles from froth nest
* → Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

Nov. 8, 1950

1508

turtle

1509

Hyla crepitans

1510

Bufo marinus

~~1511~~

~~Bufo marinus~~

~~1512~~

~~Bufo marinus~~

~~1513~~

~~Bufo marinus~~

} specimens
discarded
for lack of
space.

1514 ♀ ad.

skeleton only

1 km. S.

Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

Caluromys

670-389-42-37 380 gm.

1515 ♀ juv.

"

271-151-23-20 406 gm.

1516 ♂ juv.

"

291-168-26-22 53.5 gm.

1517 ♀ juv.

alcoholic

294-175-27-22 57.5 gm.

1518 ♂ ♂ ♂

Phyllotomus

Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
140-35-24-32-21 107.5 gm.

1519 ♀ ♂ ♀

"

135-19-24-33-21 98 gm.

1520 ♂

"

145-21-22-35-27 129 gm.

Nov. 9, 1950

1521

turtle

1522

caiman (?)

S.V. tail
734; 702 (1436 mm. total)

Nov. 14, 1950

Bogotá, 8700-8800 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.

Nov. 14, 1950

1523

Anadia

1524

Lioccephalus

1525

Phyllobates subpunctatus

1526

Phyllobates subpunctatus

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

~~Nov. 14~~ Bogotá, 8700-8800 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.

Nov. 14, 1950

1527

Phyllorhiza subpinnata

1528

Phyllorhiza subpinnata

1529

Phyllorhiza subpinnata

1530

Desmarestia adpersus (RCS)

1531

Desmarestia "

1532

Desmarestia "

1533

Desmarestia "

1534

Desmarestia "

1535

Desmarestia "

1536

snake

Nov. 15

Bogotá, 8500 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.

1537

Hyla labialis

1538

Hyla labialis

1539

Hyla labialis

1540

Hyla labialis

1541

Hyla labialis

1542

Hyla labialis

1543

Hyla labialis

1544

Hyla labialis

1545

Hyla labialis

1546

Hyla labialis

1547

Hyla labialis

Bogotá, 8800 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.

Nov. 14, 1950

1548

~~Amphibia~~ Anadia

1549

snake

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

Nov. 15 Bogotá, 8500 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.

1550

^{Nov. 15, 1950}
Hyla labialis

1551

Hyla labialis

1552

Hyla labialis

1553

Hyla labialis

1554

Hyla labialis

1555

Hyla labialis

1556

Hyla labialis

1557

Hyla labialis

1558

Hyla labialis

1559

Hyla labialis

1560

Hyla labialis

1561

Hyla labialis

1562

Hyla labialis

Quincy, 12 km. S.E. Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

Nov. 18, 1950

1563

snake

Trinidad, 1600 ft., Boyacá, Colombia, S.A.

1564

~~frog~~ Leptodactylus

Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

~~1565~~

~~to~~ Nov. 19, 1950

1565 ♀ ad.

Ameiva

~~1566 ♂ ad.~~

~~Ameiva~~

kept alive, but died
& lost as specimen

1567 anuran egg mass of ("Hyla microcephala")

1568

Hyla crepitans

1569

Hyla crepitans

1570

Hyla crepitans

1571

Hyla crepitans

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

Villaviciencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

Nov. 19, 1950

- 1572 ~~frog~~ *Leptodactylus*
1573 ~~frog~~ *Leptodactylus*
1574 ~~frog~~ *Leptodactylus*
1575 ~~frog~~ *Leptodactylus*

Buenavista
Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

Nov. 21, 1950

- 1576 collection of 5 small ~~larvae~~
1577 collection of ~~large~~ eggs
1578 3 embryos dissected from eggs 1577

1/2 mi. E Buenavista
~~Casapalca~~, 3100 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

Nov. 21, 1950

- 1579 im. toad *Bufo "nigropunctatus"*
1580 ~~frog~~ "*Hyla minuta*"
1581 ~~frog~~ "*Hyla minuta*"
1582 toad *Bufo maculatus*
1583 " *Bufo maculatus*
1584 " *Bufo maculatus*
1585 " *Bufo maculatus*
1586 " *Bufo maculatus*

Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

- 1587 ~~frog~~ *Leptodactylus obscura*
1588 ~~frog~~ *Leptodactylus obscura* ^{*Hyalaxalus granuliventris*} RCS
1589 3 swift-water tadpoles

Villaviciencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

Nov. 19, 1950

- 1590 *Bufo marinus*

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Nov. 22, 1950

- 1591 frog
1592 im. caiman
1593 frog
1594 frog
1595 " *Scaphiophrynus*
1596 " *Scaphiophrynus*
1597 " *Scaphiophrynus*
1598 "

5 km. S Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

Nov. 23, 1950

~~1599~~ ~~Cnemidophorus~~ ^{living animal which died}
~~and was lost.~~

1600 anole(?)

1601 frog

1602 frog

1603

tadpoles

1604 turtle

1605 Ara

1606 Ara

1607 Saimiri

~~46~~
46 km. S, 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Nov. 25, 1950

1608 im. lizard

1609 frog

1610 toad

1611 snake

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

El Mico, 41 km S, 22 km W of San Martín, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

Nov. 27, 1950

1612 Dalbula

Nov. 26, 1950

1613 ♀ ~~crimson~~ Jacaretinga


S.V. = 627 mm.; Tail = 559 mm.

Nov. 28, 1950

alcoholic(?) bird

1614 (yellow fish)

Nov. 30, 1950

1615 ♂ skull:  t = 1.5 x 1 mm.

Todirostrum

iris white & dark violet
tarsus & feet dusky black

1616 ♀ ad.

Thraupis

1617 ♀ ad.

Momotus

iris scarlet-brown
tarsus & feet blackish

alcoholic

1618 ♀

Synallaxis albicollis

1619 ♂

t = 5 x 2.5 mm.

Pteroglossus

1620 ♀ ad.

Arremonops

~~1621~~

~~Bufo marinus~~

1622 frog

Nov. 19, 1950

1623 ♂ turtle

1624 ♂ gecko

1625 ♀ gecko

} coll. Dr. Fred Medem

Dec. 1, 1950

1626 ♂ S.V. = 48 cm.
T = 81 cm. (tail tip missing)

Caiman

Dec. 2, 1950

46 km. S, 22 km. W of San Martín, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

Dec. 2, 1950

1627 frog

1628 frog

1629 ~~frog~~ fish

Journal

Nordmeickson
1950

Journal

Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. to New Orleans, Louisiana

Oct. 10 Dr. Robt. C. Stebbins and I left San Francisco Airport at about 8:30 and flew via Dallas, Texas to New Orleans, Louisiana. We saw no snow on the Sierras (including Mt. Whitney) as we flew over them. Landed in New Orleans at about 7:00 P.M.

New Orleans, Louisiana to Miami, Florida

Oct. 11 Left New Orleans Airport at about 9:00 A.M. and flew to Atlanta, Georgia, changing planes there and continuing to Miami, Florida. During the flight over the delta region of the Mississippi River, I was impressed ~~by~~ by the succession of vegetation which could be seen in all its stages: The stream courses were very sinuous, and frequently the water had apparently cut across the neck of a horseshoe or loop in the stream course, building bars across the ends of the cut-off section, and creating isolated ~~pools~~ crescent-shaped to horseshoe-shaped ponds of stagnant water. These were seen in various stages of plant succession, with cypresses moving in and filling the gap in the aerial vegetation until the location of a pond was obvious not by sight of the water, but by the crescent-to-horseshoe-shaped ~~of~~ band of gray-green cypress amid the continuous dark green of

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

New Orleans, Louisiana to Miami, Florida

Oct. 11 the surrounding riparian vegetation. Many stages in what appeared to be replacement of the cypress were also visible. Perhaps due to filling of the depression, a substrate developed above the waterline, and the surrounding drier riparian vegetation replaced the cypress as the ponds disappeared.

Miami, Florida to Bogotá, Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.

Oct. 12 Left Miami Airport after 9:00 A.M. (over 2 hr. delay) and flew non-stop to Baranquilla, Colombia. We passed over two islands, which we assumed to be Cuba and Jamaica. Landed in Baranquilla at about 2:30 P.M. and took off again almost immediately after a health check (smallpox vaccination certificates). Flew S up the Magdalena R. Valley. A great deal of the flat delta region of the Magdalena was flooded. I assume the large ^{area} ~~amount~~ of water seen - almost as far as one could see from the plane - was due to flooding because house roofs visible in areas of open water, and tongues of forest projecting out into the water and disappearing (at the tips of such tongues of forest, only the tops of trees were visible). As we proceeded S, visibility became more and more limited to gaps in the clouds. I was

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Miami, Florida to Bogotá, Cundinamarca, Colombia

Oct. 12 able to get a few clear glimpses of what appeared to be many-storied, dense jungle on the W. foothills of the Eastern Colombian Andes. Landed in Bogotá at about 6:00 P.M. and were met by Dr. José Borrero, of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales. Dr. Borrero had a gun permit for the shotguns, and we passed through customs without any real trouble. The authorities wanted at first to charge about 10 pesos duty on each gun, but were persuaded not to do so, largely on the evidence of the one gun being an old, much-used one. Upon leaving customs, Dr. Borrero introduced us to Dr. Hernando Osorio (an entomologist who is doubling in herpetology at the Instituto) and to Dr. Alvaro Torres-Barreto (a ^{Instituto} veterinarian who is also much interested in herpetology). All three men accompanied us to the Claridge Hotel in Bogotá, and saw that we were satisfactorily settled there. Dr. Borrero, an ornithologist, speaks English well enough to converse easily. Drs. Osorio and Torres speak English a little, but not enough to converse in that language. All three men have been most helpful to us; particularly Dr. Borrero, who has devoted much of his time toward arranging for the guns, etc.

Hardwickson
1950

Journal

Bogotá, 8500 ft, Carandimarua, Colombia, S. A.

Oct. 13 Dr. Borrero spent most of the day with us, helping us with shopping and other business, and taking us to the Instituto for a brief visit. We met Dr. (Henri?) Richter there; he apparently is primarily an ^{entomologist} ~~ornithologist~~, with an interest in birds (papers in Calcutta) and herps. Drs. Torres and Osorno showed us their collection of alcoholic specimens of herps. and the following living animals which were captive at the Instituto at the time: an 11 foot Eumeces marinus (kept in a half-filled bathtub with an electric heater reflecting on it), several Hyla labialis, two Bufo marinus, a Phenacosaurus heterodermus, and a pair of Leiocephalus trachycephalus.

Oct. 14 Spent most of the morning looking over the herp. collections at the Instituto. Just before noon, Dr. Borrero appeared with the Dept. of War gun permits. He took us to the Servicio Geológico, and introduced us to Dr. Dutt Dutierrez and Dr. Arce. These two men took us for a drive through the Parque ~~Nacional~~ Nacional and on up the slope E. of Bogotá to a drive overlooking the city. Bogotá is a long, narrow city of about 1/2 million people, situated on an old

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Bogotá, 8500 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.
Oct. 14 silted-in lake bed well up on the
Western slope of the E. Colombian Andes. A church
is situated high on a hill overlooking
Bogotá, and a cable car takes up to it.
At the lower station of the cable car,
we were able to find the exact elevation
on a tablet in the station, and we
corrected our barometer there.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

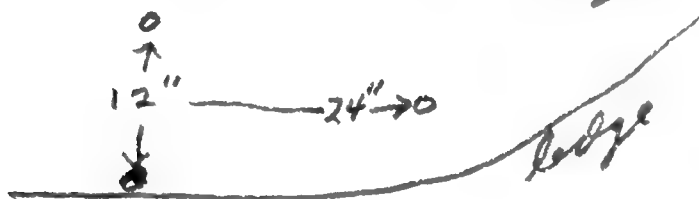
Oct. 15 Bogota, 8700ft, Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.
Dr. Stebbins and I walked from the
Claridge Hotel to the slopes bordering the
city on the E. We collected together from
about 3:00 P.M. to about 5:00 P.M. His notes
and mine will be found to overlap and
supplement each other. The slopes coming
down to the city on its E side are covered
with matted green grass somewhat resembling
Bermuda grass - perhaps more coarse. Clover
occurs interspersed through the grass and
a composite bush ^(light lavender flower) about 2 feet high grows
scattered over the hillside, singly or in
clumps. All over the hillside ~~were~~ audible
a chorus of cricket-like chirps which
I am almost certain were produced by
~~Eleutherodactylus bogotensis~~ ^{*Eleutherodactylus bogotensis* *sub-punctatus*}. We collected
a number of this species, and "chirps"
followed as closely as possible to their
source revealed one of the frogs under a
rock. The noise was produced at about
2 second intervals by individuals which
were singled out from the chorus. Using
Dr. Stebbins' pitch-pipe, we decided the
main tone heard was almost exactly 2
octaves above violin A. Syllabified, the
call sounded to me like:
tweck ^{← 2 sec. →} tweck ^{← 2 sec. →} tweck

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Bogotá, 8700 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.
Oct. 15 Perhaps the diagram of the sound should be: $\Gamma \dots \Gamma \dots \Gamma$ rather than as drawn accompanying the syllabification. On an area of hillside (about 35° W. slope) composed of much-broken ($1\frac{1}{2}$ "-3" x 3"-6") rocks, interspersed with ^{dark brown} soil, roots and humus, and supporting many composite bushes, we hunted intensively for the frogs. Over 30 frogs were taken here, as well as 3 specimens of ~~*Phyllobates*~~. 6 egg masses were found, 3 of them attended by adult *Phyllobates*(?). The temperature was about 14° C. The egg masses were found in cavities under the surface rocks, resting on soil which seemed somewhat drier than more exposed soil. The soil on which the eggs rested formed a good cast which did not break on tapping in at least one instance. A light rain was falling at the time the area was worked. ~~One a~~

O = egg mass



(Bird's eye view)

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Bogotá, 8700 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.

Oct. 15

In this area was found one adult carrying a few tadpoles on its back. Slugs and cockroaches were commonly found associated with the frogs, as well as carabid beetles, geometrid larvae, and a large ($1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$) flatworm, black dorsally with a narrow yellow margin & a cream-colored venter. About 75 ft. up the slope (as the frog hopped) were small pools where the frogs apparently carried their tadpoles after hatching. Several adults with their backs packed with tadpoles were taken near and in the water of these pools. Young, apparently newly-metamorphosed frogs were taken in the same situation. Perhaps the tadpoles do not leave the back of the parent immediately upon reaching water—adults loaded with tadpoles were noted swimming in the water, the tadpoles all securely attached.

Farther up the hillside, in an area with a partial overstory of eucalyptus and other trees (conifers), and of raspberry and other bushes, we collected in the vicinity of a small trickle of water. We collected a few tadpoles from a pool of water here, and from beneath

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Bogotá, 8700 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.

Oct. 15 stones and other surface litter collected a number of *Eleutherodactylus bogotensis* "Dark Bogotá Hylid (?) Frog" and one small snake. (#1420) Continued collecting near the lower edge of eucalyptus groves higher up yielded more specimens of *Oedipus* and "frogs" (#1384-1403)

Oct. 16 Spent the day arranging for camp equipment, shopping, and conferring with José Perico (the servicio man who is to accompany us). We will leave tomorrow; Perico will follow on the 18th, with most of the camp gear.

Bogotá, Cundinamarca, to Villavieja, Huila, Colombia, S. A.

Oct. 17 Left the Bogotá station at about 7:00 A. M. The train traveled W. across the Bogotá savannah (all cultivated or otherwise altered by man so far as I could see), then ascended the low hills on the W side of the savannah and crossed the "lip" of the old lake bed. The track followed river courses down the steep slopes to the Magdalena Valley. Just over the lip we passed through cloud forest region, and where visibility permitted, fragments of cloud forest could be seen on steep hillsides and along stream courses. Farther down the slope we encountered fragments of tropical

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Oct. 17 Bogotá, Cundinamarca, to Villavieja, Huila, Colombia, S. A.

or subtropical vegetation, again mostly along stream courses. At Girardot we started S. along the Magdalena River bottom. The aspect of the country, ~~tropical or sub~~ moist at first, gradually became more arid. Before reaching Villavieja, it became apparent that we were in "thorn-scrub" country (but far more lush than I had expected). Badlands and sparsely vegetated hills were evident near as we approached Villavieja. Arriving in Villavieja at about 7:30 P.M., we obtained a room for the night. Most of the night a hard rain fell. I estimate at least 2" fell, and cannot help but feel that this is a very conservative estimate. We are told that this is the rainy season here.

Villavieja, 1400ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

Oct. 18 Light rain in A.M. Dr. Stebbins and I hunted, accompanied by a troupe of boys, along the railroad tracks E. of town. I shot 3 Crotophaga sulcirostris by mistake; I anticipate difficulty in distinguishing this species from C. ani. The middle of the day was spent skinning birds. At about noon the

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Oct. 18 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
weather cleared, and we went out again
at about 2:30 P.M., taking more birds.
Returning to the vicinity of the R.R. station,
we met Paulino and engaged him
for a two weeks period; we probably
will keep him for the full stay here.
Perico arrived on the evening train
with the camp gear. <sup>Collected *Bufo granulosis* in stream
running through town (calling after
dark).</sup>

Oct. 19 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia
Arranged for burros and boys to
tend them, packed the gear, and left
for Cerbatana Camp at about 10:00 A.M.
Arrived ^{there} at about noon. Dr. Stebbins
and I skinned birds shot near Villavieja
while Perico and Paulino set up camp.
Later we set out collecting and returned
to skin again before nightfall. Difficulty
has been encountered in finding a supply
of white gasoline, and no light was
available this evening. Camp Cerbatana
is located about 75 yds. E. of the R.R.
track between Villavieja and Neiva.
Paulino and Perico say it is 6 km.
N. of town; we are writing our labels
5 km. N. to conform, to the best of our
knowledge, with former workers' locality
designation for this camp. The camp

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Oct. 19 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
site beside a "road" (apparently cars have navigated it in the past) which comes out from Villavieja. The surrounding countryside is largely arid, with areas of exposed clayey rock and sparse short grass occupying most of the area. There are scattered patches of thorn scrub (heavily salted with mesophytic shrubs and trees) in the bottoms of small gullies which cut the countryside everywhere I have seen so far. One of these gullies flows past camp, just W. of the campsite. This gully, in the vicinity of camp and on ^{S.} to where it joins a ~~small~~ quebrada flowing to the Magdalena R., is bordered (and filled) by a rather dense tangle of trees and shrubs. About 100 yards S. of camp, the "road" from Villavieja crosses a quebrada flowing W. & S.W. to the Magdalena R. (perhaps 2 mi. distant). Along this quebrada the vegetation is in spots quite thick and some tall trees can be seen. The relative permanence of flow in the above quebrada may be indicated by the occurrence of small (1"-1 1/2") fish in its waters. At night the water at the road crossing is cool to the touch; at mid-day it is quite warm to the

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Oct. 19 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
touch. See sketch map of area ^(pg. 47) for further
details. After dark Dr. Stebbins and I
walked to a banana patch about 125
yds. S of camp (at the intersection of the
above quebrada with the "road" from
town), and collected anurans. We
found Bufo granulosis, Hyla crepitans,
and (rare) (see species accounts).

~~Oct. 20~~ Rained during the night; Perico
estimates that 2" fell — I say
more than 1", less than 2".

Oct. 20 Perico left on overnight trip to
Neiva for supplies. Collected in A. M.
and prepared skins most of remainder
of day. Paulino went to Villavieja
for minor supplies in afternoon. Set out
25 traps (5 tree sets) around camp and
at edge of brush and along stream N of
camp.

Oct. 21 The museum specials set out last
night yielded a single Oryzomys
(see species account). Collected N of camp,
I spent much of day skinning. Took about
an hour's walk in the afternoon. Saw
a fryer-size black bird, skulking about
4 ft. above ground in a dense thicket about
500 yds. S of camp. Perico returned just

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Oct. 21 5 km N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
before dusk. Set out 25 Museum specials;
around camp (incl. 5 tree sets) and along
brushy edges of quebrada S of camp.
Dr. Stebbins and I walked about $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$
mile down quebrada S of camp after dark.
Collected Bufo granulosis, Hyla crepitans,
and "ranids" (see species accounts)

Oct. 22 During the night something (bat?)
ate part of one of the bananas in a
basket of fruit hanging in camp.
25 traps out yielded no rodents
(see Hyla crepitans species account).
I left camp at about 6:15 A.M. and
walked to town ^(Villavieja) along the railroad
track, returning by the same route
and arriving in camp at about 10:00 A.M.)
En route ~~to~~ back to camp, a large,
reddish-brown hawk flew low
overhead, carrying a frog. At one
point there is a cattle crossing across
the R.R. tracks, with a cattle guard
at each side of the crossing. ^{Each} The guard
is a box-like concrete pit about
4' deep. In one I found 2 snake
vertebral columns, in the other I
found the remains of an armadillo.
Temp. in shade, at camp at 1:30 P.M.

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Oct. 22 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
was 32°. Paulino and Perico went frog
hunting after dark, returning with
about 20 "ranids". 45-50 museum
specials set, one (baited with banana)
in the fruit basket hanging in camp.

Oct. 23 A bat was found in the trap set in
the fruit basket (#1436, see species
account: fruit-eating bat).

The other traps⁽⁴⁹⁾ yielded one ♀ *Oryzomys*^(#1437)
(see species account)
and one ♂ "mouse"^(#1438). Perico went to

Villavieja for groceries; I sent a fishhook
and line and a frog with him, with
instructions to set a line for the
small caiman I saw in Quebrada Leja.
He returned later in the day and reported
no success. I walked along the
quebrada S. of camp, following it for
about 2(?) miles until it joined the
Magdalena River. The stream remains
small, and shallow, and clear
all the way. In several quiet side
pools 1"-3" fish were seen. The
vegetation in the quebrada bottom
on either side of the mud-sand
stream bed is dense and mesophytic
in large part. In places, the stream
bed is arched over by large trees.

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Oct. 23 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Everywhere I observed, the mesophytic riparian vegetation is in a narrow zone on each side of the stream bed. It runs through the arid thorn scrub found generally in this region. Stelgidopteryx ruficollis (see species account) and another, larger, all-black swallow (or swift?) were seen frequently, working at from 100-400 ft. elevation over the quebrada. Four large, black, wild turkey-like birds were flushed from dense tree growth about midway between camp and the Magdalena River. A black-and-white buteo-like hawk was observed, actively picking something (ticks?) off the side of a resting cow. The hawk was standing on the ground; the cow seemed oblivious to its actions. I approached to within about 20 ft. the over exposed terrain before the hawk noticed me and flew away. A large bat was taken from an arboreal termite nest on a limb arching over the quebrada (see Phyllostomus species account) (#1439)
5 Museum Specimens baited with banana)

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Oct. 23 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
set for bats, 3 tree sets, and 42
ground sets for rodents. Two
small steel set in R.R. culverts.

After 5 days in camp, we remain well-
satisfied and pleased with our
two helpers, José Perico, of the Servicio
Geológico in Bogotá, and Paulino
of Villavieja. Both are good and
willing workers and pleasant
companions. Paulino has proved
to be a talented, clean cook. We
feel that we have a surfeit of
hired help, but hope to keep them
both for our entire stay here.

Oct. 24 Another bat ^(#1448) was found in a banana-
baited trap (in the fruit basket) this
morning (see species account). ^{Nothing in other traps.} I worked
during the morning W. of camp, first along
quebrada margins, later on the high
flats (arid scrub) WNW of camp about
1 mile. Collected 2 ^(Colinus) quail (see species
account). Crotophaga sulcirostris was
again collected from a loose flock
of 10-12 birds. These high flats
are covered with small islands of
brush, rather closely set, with "corridors"
of open (short grass-covered) ground between

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O. L. # 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
the islands. The tall candelabra-like
cactus^("cardo") common to the region is rather
abundant here. I collected several
orchid-like epiphytes off the green
stems of this cactus. In the afternoon
Perico and Paulino took a piece of
cheesecloth and a strainer and collected
81 fish (#1452) and a partly-metamorphosed
tadpole (#1451) from the quebrada S of
camp. Three types of fish can easily
be distinguished in the collection
they obtained. I bought a small,
very-tame parrot from 2 girls who
brought it and another out to sell
to us. I seem to be unable to
develop any immunity to gnat bites.
I estimate that at the present time
I am accumulating my third series
of "bites-upon-bites" on the skin of
my forearms. It is difficult to
stop writing about the exquisite
irritation of these solidly-massed
bites! At about 9:00 P.M. I heard a
Quicyon thour^(see species account) "whine" near camp. At least
the cry I heard (almost like that of a
newborn infant) immediately reminded
me of the voice of this animal as

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Oct. 24 5 Am. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
described & imitated by Bill Clarke at
M. V. Z. ^(his experience in Honduras) I shot the animal about 30 min.
later. ^{Brilliant moonlit night} The grass on the high flats
^{W of camp} seems greener than it is around
camp, and an oxalis-like plant is
growing vigorously in spots, forming
verdant beds about 4"-5" high.
50 Museum specials set, 5 with banana
for bats, 45 for rodents (around
camp and around banana patch S.
of camp).

Oct. 25 Nothing in traps. Day spent in
skinning Dusicyon and a Caluromys
(brought in by neighboring farmer - see
species account), and in placing
gonad collections and other materials
in order. Tried unsuccessfully
to noose an iguana this morning.
Observed free male Torpus "feeding"
our captive ♀ (see species account).
Saw two Sarcoramphus? (see species
account). Night started clear; overcast
by 9:00 P. M. 37 traps out.

Oct. 26 Nothing in traps. Perico went to
Neiva for supplies. I walked S of
camp onto high flats S of quebrada.
The grass seems greener at the higher

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Oct. 26 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
level. The "oxalis-like" plant is
plentiful there, about 4"-6" high. On
closer inspection, it is not a four-
part, oxalis-like leaf, but a pinnate
legume-like leaf of more than 4 leaflets⁽⁶⁾
Is it Adipera bicapsularis? Many
Coryphospingus seen (see species account)
Anole-like lizard taken in thick
thorn scrub (see species account
anole (?)). ^(Colinus) Quail calling in
several spots on high flat.
The morning was cloudy and it
looked like rain - very sultry -
but cleared in P.M. & night started
clear. About 1/2" rain fell in the
very early morning. Jacklighted
Procyon, Dybbisagus (see species
accounts), and another animal (cat?).
Was unable to approach the
last. Paulino and a friend went
out jacklighting later without
success. 37 traps out. Heard

Oct. 27 Tamandua calling during night (see
sp. account)

Oct. 27 Nothing in traps. Skinned Procyon
which I shot last night, and spent
most of remainder of day skinning

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- Oct. 27 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
birds. Dr. Stebbins shot 7 C. ani from
flock W of R.R. bridge near camp.
40 traps out. ~~Shot Dusicyon (see species account)~~
- Oct. 28 Nothing in traps. Worked down quebrada
S of camp (this is "Quebrada Carbatana")
and up side quebradas. Took C. ani
(see species account); saw Eq. "lg"
^{Grammides}
~~reddish tail~~, and took one Stelgidopteryx
(see species accounts). Quail were ^(Colinus)
encountered several times in thick
brush near the main and side streams.
Chachalacas (?) were calling vigorously
in a patch of dense woods about 1/8 mi.
W. of camp. Flushed 6-8 individuals.
Perico and Paulino went out jacklighting;
caught a Marmosa (see species account);
shot a Dusicyon (see species account)
in quebrada S. of camp. 36 traps
out.
- Oct. 29 Nothing in traps. Spent early part
of day around camp, skinning Dusicyon,
and doing miscellaneous chores, and
watching vultures, etc. which came
to dog carcass. In late afternoon,
set 2 steels, and set 7 Museum specials
in tall grass beside R.R. tracks near
the bridge. Perico shot a large

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Oct. 29 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
goatsucker (#1478) in a tree near camp.
This, Paulino says is the "curruvini"
(we had assumed it to be an
owl). We are not convinced.
The skeleton and sample feathers
are preserved. ^(#1478) Went jacklighting
with Perico and Paulino; we walked
down the road to Quebrada Lajas,
followed the Quebrada to the R.R.
tracks, and came home via the
tracks. Saw about 6 ^(Nyctidromus) goatsuckers
(small) and about 10 rabbits.
Heard calls of anteaters frequently
(see Tamandua species account)

Oct. 30 Walked to high flat W. of camp, looking
for quail. Found two in same place
<sup>Colinus
virens</sup> I found covey on Oct. 24; took one
(the third ♀ from this place). The other
bird called intermittently, but I was
unable to collect it. The so-called
"oxalis-like plant", which may be
Adipera bicapsularis, has 6 leaflets;

fff - there is no unpaired terminal
leaflet. A low (3"-4") yellow-flowered
leguminous plant was abundant.
Several flocks of C. subcurvirostris were

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- Oct. 30 5 pm. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
encountered; they were very shy.
Many seedeaters ^(Spermophila) and parakeets ^(Forpus) were
seen here, feeding near and on
the large cacti. Three rabbits were
seen. 40 traps out.
- Oct. 31 Rained almost all day. Took quail
just N of camp and Synallaxis at
edge of camp (see species accounts).
One house mouse ^(?) in trap in tall
grass beside R.R. tracks just N of bridge.
Walked N on road running past
camp. Passed most of the way
through badlands and generally
barren country. Saw quail twice.
(see species account).
- Nov. 1 Walked to Villavieja via R.R. tracks,
leaving camp at about 6:10 A.M.
Collected an im. (?) ♀ C. ani en route.
Saw quail twice. The small caiman
previously seen at Quebrada Lajas
bridge was not seen today.
In church, heard bats squeaking
during the service. Started back
to camp at about noon. Collected
Ameiva near Villavieja (see species
account) and saw three more.
Quail calling on return trip.

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- Nov. 1 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Stopped at point just S. of Quebrada Fajas bridge to look at spot on river bank where Paulino had seen a large caiman in times past. Saw none. Paulino saw what was apparently an iguana here. This area is one of tall, closely-spaced trees growing to the river bank, with many vines and relatively little understory green vegetation. Returned to camp at about 1:30 P.M. and spent rest of day skinning.
- Nov. 2 Walked via R.R. tracks to a point about $\frac{1}{8}$ mile S. of Quebrada Fajas bridge, and returned to camp by same route. See species accounts of Amiwa, Colinus, Synallaxis, Flaviola, Trogon conspicillatus, Brotozonia, caiman, Volatinia, Crotophaga ani, & C. sulcirostris. Returned to camp at about 1:00 P.M., skinned, and prepared specimens. Day was very hot and sultry; little overcast. Bird calls and songs decrease noticeably in frequency with increase in heat in late morning, it seems to me. Quebrada Fajas and Magdalena

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Nov. 2 5 km. N Cerbatana, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
River running very muddy, but Quebrada
Cerbata clear again, as usual. 20
Museum Specialists and two stacks out.

~~Nov. 3~~ Heavily salted with ting ticks tonight.
20 traps out.

Nov. 3 Nothing in traps. Walked down Quebrada
Cerbata to Magdalena River, and
N along the river bank for a short
distance, and returned to camp.

See species accounts: Stelgidopteryx,
"(Aramides)
~~gambelii~~", Ameiva, C. ani, Psarcolius,
Colinus. Snared young Ameiva at edge
of camp in thorn brush. In afternoon
walked over high flats S of camp.
I have noted three kinds of termites
in this area: a small species which builds
tunnels and "nests" on fence posts; a
larger species with nasute soldiers
which builds arboreal "nests" and
tunnels (see bat #14399 (Phyllostomus) Brotogeris),
and another larger (than 1st above) species
which builds soil towers on open,
rather barren, ground. The last
species has "orthodox" soldiers.

At night I walked, with jacklight, down
R.R. tracks to vicinity of Quebrada
Lajas and returned via same route. See species
accounts: Dryobates, airon, poor-will, Hylargyris.

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Nov. 4

5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Oropendula (?) flew into lg. tree in center of camp during breakfast this A.M. I walked with Perico about 2 km. N along tracks, then E. to road. On the badlands between the tracks and the road, Perico pointed out many fossil fragments, mostly tortoise and crocodile. Arriving at the Gutierrez home (on the road), we hunted for Ameiva and snared one, then walked on E & NE to the place where a dead horse was attracting many vultures. We failed to find any Sarcophagus present. The people living nearby tell me that the horse was killed by a rattlesnake. How they presume to know, I cannot tell. Returning to the vicinity of the Gutierrez home, we snared two more Ameiva before starting back to camp. In late afternoon, Dr. Stebbins and I went to the first R.R. culvert N of the bridge, where he had seen some bats earlier in the day. This tunnel is almost closed with silt and weeds at the W end, and opens on a dense tangle of vegetation

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Nov. 4 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
on its E. end; it is quite dark at
all times, compared to the other,
more open culverts nearby.
We took four bats (R.C. Stebbins
4998 - #5001). Three were hanging
from the ceiling; one apparently
was hanging from a wall, near
the base of the wall - it was not
seen until it began to fly.
For today, see species accounts for:
Colinus, Amazilia, Black Vulture,
Sarcorampus, Psarocolius

Nov. 5 Walked to Villavieja with Perico
(via R.R. tracks) leaving camp at
about 6:00 A.M. and returning
at about 12:30 P.M. Purchased
"Pana palmipes" (#1502) and received
gift of two Bufo marinus (#1503
& #1504). Purchased iguana (R.C.
Stebbins # 5002) for temperature
experiments. Worked on temperature
work, note-writing, and misc.
chores in afternoon and evening.
Frog chorus ("Leptodactylus") in
barana patch just S. of camp
seemed to diminish with a wind
rise which occurred at about 7:30 P.M.

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Nov. 5 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
See species accounts: Stelgidopteryx,
Synallaxis, Colinus, Crotophaga
ani, Sarcoramphus for today.

Nov. 6 Cleaned Sarcoramphus skeleton and
wrote notes in A.M. Collected
tadpoles from puddles in banana
patch S. of camp in afternoon.
Besides the Bufo (?) ^(#1505) tadpoles, there was
another type (#1506) present. At about
7:00 P.M. Dr. Stebbins and I went
to banana patch S. of camp to
work on anurans. We returned
to camp during a light rain at
about 9:30 P.M., then resumed
work in the banana patch till
almost 11:00 P.M. The anuran
chorus seemed to subside some-
what during the rain. No
Hyla crepitans were heard.
See species accounts for Bufo
granulosus,

(#1507)

Nov. 7 At 10:30 A.M. Paulino found an
Oxybelis crossing R.R. tracks near
camp (see Dr. Stebbins species
account, this date). He shot it

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Nov. 7 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
head off. Perico shot 4 ~~morning~~
"^{Leptotila} ~~Mourning~~ Doves" (see species account)
In P.M., tested critical maximum
temp & death point of Ameiva
(#1499) - see species account.
At about 4:00 P.M. began breaking
camp. At about 5:30, loaded gear
on "mesa" (= "planchita" = flat car)
and went to Villavieja. Arrived
at town at about 7:00, stored most
of gear at R.R. station and went
to room in town to sleep.

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Visited the town priest in the morning,
obtaining his permission to collect
in the church tower and the cemetery
chapel. Went to the chapel before
lunch; saw a Phaenodactylus, but
could not collect it. After lunch,
Dr. Stebbins, Perico Paulino, and I went
to the island next to town. We
crossed the river between the island
and town in Paulino's canoe - a long,
dugout made from a single log.
The island is rather large; I can make
only the most casual guess as to its
size: perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ km. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ km. wide

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Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
at its widest point. My guess is that
about 10 ft. was its maximum elevation
above the river level on this day.
The river is a muddy torrent and
its level changes radically depending
on rains which augment its flow.
The river has - in most parts (so far
as I could determine) a cobble bottom,
and cuts between clay banks thickly
interwoven with roots. It is bordered
by a zone of riverside woodland, broken
in many spots by banana fields of
varying sizes. The island bears a
dense, tangled woodland in some spots,
in other portions it is covered by
park-like grassland, with scattered
large trees and 3' - 5' $\frac{1}{2}$ coarse grass.
There are several fields of bananas
and other tree crops on the island,
and apparently some people live in
huts on the island - at least temporarily
at certain seasons. A herd of cattle
is kept there, also. There are many
sand and mud bars at the edges
of the island (mainly W side and N
end), and bushy thickets of willow-
like small trees grow in some of these

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Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A. places. A small stream (perhaps others not seen, also) drains the island. It was up to 6" deep, 3'-4' wide when seen. At the point where this stream joins the river is the place where Paulino led us to look for a caiman:



(see species account, caiman)


We proceeded on to a point which I believe is about central on the island. In a banana patch there, we talked with a man who had killed and buried a snake the day before.

We excavated the animal - a boa - and Dr. ~~Sty~~ Stebbins kept the skin and head. In this same patch we worked around a 25' x 70' x 6"-10" deep pool, containing dead and rotting banana leaves. I collected a turtle and saw the dead shell of a large

Hardy
1950

Journal

Nov. 8

Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
land snail:  Dr. Stebbins
and I collected some tadpoles from
the water of the pool. We heard
occasional anuran (?) voices,
but were unable to find any
frogs. Near the pool I saw, but
could not collect, a hummingbird
with what appeared to be a 3"-4"
racquet tail; it was feeding at
a banana flower when seen.
We left the banana patch to look
for the white *Crotophaga* (*hirundo*
blanco) which Paulino was very
anxious to show us. We found
none; he says he has seen
them most frequently in the
morning hours. During our
walk about the island, Paulino
told me that on occasions the
water rises sufficient to inundate
all the soil; at such times the
town boys come to catch rabbits,
etc. which are stranded in
bushes and trees. Dr. Stebbins
saw a snake, but was unable to
collect it. Returning to the
"aiman's lair", we set a large

Hendrickson
1950

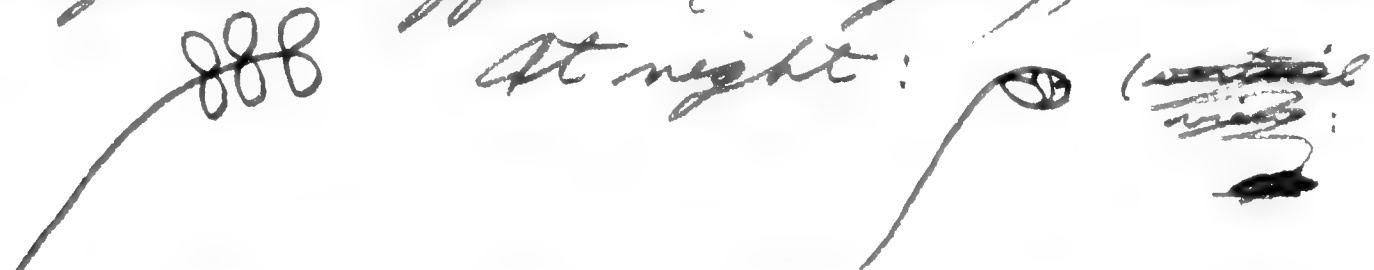
Journal

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft, Huila, Colombia, S.A.
hook, baited with a dove. We
returned to the town shore and
went for a short swim in the
river. This consisted of walking
upstream about $\frac{1}{2}$ block, jumping
in, and going down at what seemed
great speed while we swam for
shore again. With water at nipple
height, I was quite powerless to
stand against the current. At waist
height, I could catch and hold for
short periods, but could not
advance against the current.
After the swim, had a "tinto" (coffee)
at Paulino's home and then went
back to our room. Dr. Stebbins,
Panico, and I returned to the
chapel and were unsuccessful in
another attempt to collect the
Therapsactylus. We did collect
three Phyllostomus (see species
account). All four of us went
out to the riverside woods, checking
the caiman hook from a distance
and collecting anurans. Rosalinda Calderon
brought us (for sale) a Caluromys
(see species account). At about 10:00

Kendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
P.M., Paulino and I made another trip to the chapel, collecting nothing there. The plant which I have seen in green, apparently vigorous, growth on the high flats near Camp Cerbetana (Adipora bicapsularis?) also grows around the cemetery in abundance. Paulino and Perico say it reaches a height of about 3 ft. On this night we observed the striking posture of its leaves at night: In the daytime the plant appears (roughly) like this:



The leaflets of opposite sides are closely appressed, and the three pairs ^{bent} folded as closely as possible into one unit. The terminal pair inside, the bottom-most pair outside. The striking thing to me, as best I can recall it, is that all surfaces presented outward in the folded position are those which form the undersides in the expanded (day) position (necessitating a full 180° twist of the leaflet petioles, or a

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

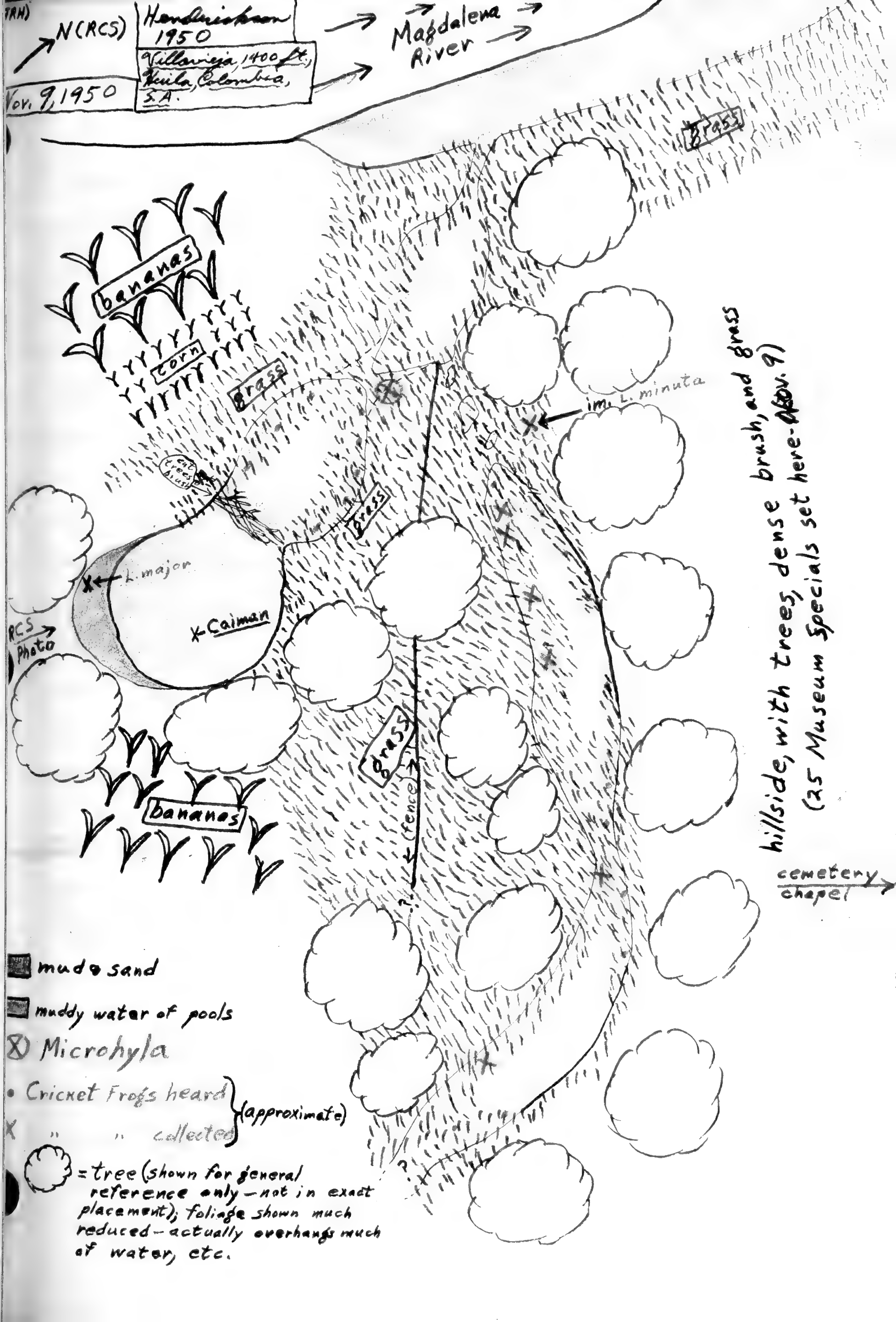
Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
reversal of the position of the
leaflet-bearing stem). Rain during
the night. See species accounts
of: Hyla crepitans, Bufo marinus,
Therapsacanthus, Gonatophrynium,
Craugastor, Neotoma, Colinus
cristatus, Tropus conspicillatus, Crotophaga
agaui, Myiophobus flavipes,
Synallaxis albescent, Paricollia,
Volatinia, Phyllostomus
tylosus, Caloceryx

Nov. 9 The town priest visited us at about
8:00 A.M., to see our specimens and
ask about our work. I skinned
and prepared specimens, instructing
Perico and Paulino. Roselle Calderon
brought (gift) another specimen of
Neotoma. The river is higher
and faster today, apparently as a
result of heavy rains higher up along
its drainage. Even Paulino deemed
it inadvisable to attempt a crossing
to the island today. 50 Museum
specimens out, Dr. Stebbins and I setting
25 in riverside woods W of cemetery.
A Marmosa was purchased this
evening. Dr. Stebbins and I collected

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 9 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
in low ~~to~~ riverside woods just W of
chapel, after dark. Hyla crispata here
were in the strongest chorus we
have heard to date. Not and
collected ~~any~~ for first
time here. One Microhyla was
traced and finally collected.
~~and~~ were in
good chorus here, ~~the~~ strongest,
as previously noted for vicinity of
Villavieja. Collected Caiman ♀ at
adjacent pool to one where most
of amuran work done. On return
trip to room, Dr. Stebbins finally
collected the Therapsacanthus from
the chapel (.22 shot shell). At about
2:30-3:00 A.M. noted small bats flying
around ~~to~~ raceme of ripe bananas
hung in the room. Stove has
apparently broken down.
To facilitate recording of species
accounts for today, a sketch map has
been made of the main collecting
locality. Reference can be made to
it from ^{most} species accounts for today (see following
page). For today see species accounts for: Caiman, Hyla crispata,



Handwritten 1950
Villavieja, 1400 ft.,
Huila, Colombia,
S.A.

Magdalena River

bananas

corn

grass

cat
trees
brush

L. major

Caiman

im. L. minuta

bananas

grass

fence

BR 955
hillside, with trees, dense brush, and grass
(25 Museum Specialists set here - Nov. 9)

cemetery chapel

mud & sand

muddy water of pools

Microhyla

Cricket Frogs heard (approximate)
" " collected

tree (shown for general reference only - not in exact placement); foliage shown much reduced - actually overhangs much of water, etc.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 10 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

Nothing in traps. Spent most of day preparing specimens and packing. The stove is broken beyond our power to repair it, and we are leaving tomorrow for Bogotá. Sent part of gear by freight today; the rest will go with us as baggage. This ~~evening~~ P. M. we spent a social evening at Paulino's home. Paulino says that the landscape we see at this time is greener in every way than it is at any other time of year.

Nov. 11 Left Villavieja at about 7:20 A. M. Quebrada Lajas was running muddy and medium-high (about as it was when we arrived). Quebrada Curbatana was running almost clear, but higher than "normal" for our stay at Camp Curbatana. Feeling at a loss to making any intelligent description of all the country passed through en route to Bogotá, and not desiring to write another ~~day~~ of it. In reverse, I have devoted my time to an English-Spanish list of names of animals, giving the Villavieja names so far as I can determine them.

Journal

Hendrickson
1950

Nov. 11 Villavieja to Bogotá, Colombia, S. A.
Collected list of English-Spanish
names of animals - Villavieja vicinity

? <i>Is. caecilian</i> (or eel?) which can be taken on hook in Magdalena River	—	"anguilla"
<i>Bufo granulosis</i>	—	"sapo" (general for all toads)
<i>Bufo marinus</i>	—	"sapo grande"
all frogs	—	"rana" or "rano"
tadpole	—	"rinacuajo"
<i>Iguana</i>	—	"iguana"
<i>Amaiva</i>	—	"lobon"
<i>Cnemidophorus</i>	—	"lagartijo" (general name)
<i>Donatodes</i>	—	"juliana"
<i>Therapsactylus</i>	—	"salamoncija"
? skink	—	"lagarto liso"
	—	"savanera"
	—	"coral"
rattlesnake	—	"cascabel"
	—	"taya eccis"
	—	"moroco"
	—	"tortuga" (general)
Caiman	—	"babilla"
? <i>Crocodylus</i>	—	"caiman"

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 11 Villavieja-to-Bogota, Colombia, S.A.
Collected list of English-Spanish names of
animals - Villavieja and vicinity.

<u>Tyrannus melancholicus</u>	——	"pitahui"
all swallows and swifts	——	"golondrina"
night hawk	——	"golondrina blanca"
goatsucker	——	"currueni"; "currueni"
<u>Colinus cristatus</u>	——	"perdis"; "codornice"
Black Vulture	——	"chulu"; "samuro"; "golero"
Turkey Vulture	——	"guala"
"King Vulture" (<u>Sarcovampus</u>)	——	"rey gallinazo"
"Caracara"	——	"guaraguon"
"Chachalaca"	——	"guacharaca"
<u>Aramides</u>	——	"chilaco"
<u>Psarocolius</u>	——	"muchilero"; "propandula"
<u>Columbigallina passerina</u>	——	"tortolita"; "goreon"
<u>Torquus conspiciellatus</u>	——	"periquito"; "cascabelito" (general)
<u>Aratinga</u>	——	"catamarica"
<u>Protophaga</u>	——	"periquito de congo"; "congozaro"
Parrot (general)	——	"loro"
<u>Leptotila</u> & <u>Zenaidura</u>	——	"tortula"; "pechiblanca" (general)

Crotophaga (all spp.) - "girizuelo"
(I successfully communicated difference in species:
C. ani - "girizuelo de pico liso"
C. sulcirostris - " " de pico rayado"
C. major - " " grande de pico liso que
vive cerca del río" ("de ojo blanco")

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 11 Villavieja to Bogota, Colombia, S.A.
Collected list of English-Spanish names
of animals - Villavieja and vicinity.

Vermillion Flycatcher - "Santa Maria"
hawk (general) - "gavilán"
small carrion hawk - "pichilingo"
sparrow hawk - "sarnicabo"
owls (general) - "lechusa"
hummingbird (general) - "tunijero", "chupaflores"
Flavicollis - "chivo"
heron (general) - "garza"
duck (general) - "pato"
Cyanocorax - "chauchau"
Columba - "torcaza"

rat (general) - "raton"
Marmosa - "liron"
Tamandua - "oso armigero"
Dasyurus - "zorro"
Didelphis - "chucha", "chucha"
Procyon - "cosumbe pate banco"
Caluromys - "comadreja"
armadillo - "armadillo"
rabbit - "conejo"
monkey - "mono"
marmoset - "mico"
skunk - "mapuro"

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 12 Bogota, ^{8500 ft.} Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.

Most of day spent in bed, and resting. Both Dr. Stebbins and myself are suffering digestive disturbances. My mind being turned upon myself as it is today, I can think of nothing to contribute other than descriptions of ~~the~~^{our} invertebrate pests encountered in the vicinity of Villavieja. Unless the reader wishes forewarning for a trip to the area, the notes which follow are probably valueless.

A species of gnat, about 1 mm. long, proved very troublesome to me (less so to Dr. Stebbins). They are apparently much more common in other nearby areas; if so, I would not enjoy visiting these other areas. Their bite is apparently painless to most, and unnoticed during the process. I felt them bite most of the time. A short time after the bite a small (2-5 mm.) ~~red~~ red weal appears. With Dr. Stebbins, these began to itch the next 12-24 hours, and upon scratching, swelled to white, raised areas resembling mosquito bites. On the natives, they never seem to form more than the weal — more strongly so on infants, less so on adults. In my case, itching of an

Hardwick
1950

Journal

Nov. 12 Bogotá, ^{8500 ft.} Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.
intense, burning variety began 10-40 minutes
after being bitten. Our insect repellent,
the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
product known as "6.12" gave fairly
good protection to Dr. Stebbins, less
protection to me. At times, the entire
skin surface of my forearms and
neck was swollen, whitened, and
hard to the touch from bites.

Some sort of (chigger-like?) aquatic
invertebrate is encountered in the
pools or "charcos" of the region.
It is known locally as "savañon"
or "candellilla". The natives say
it is encountered in the muddy,
stagnant pools — not in clear,
running water. Probably in the
process of our work on anurans,
I obtained one infestation. The
creature bores under the skin, apparently
preferring the skin between the digits.
It is most common between the toes
here; I, with well-protected feet,
~~got~~ was attacked between the middle
and ring fingers of one hand. The animal
creates a short, suppurating tunnel through
the dermis, and eventually an ulcerous

Hardwickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 12 ^{8500 ft.} Bogota, Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.
sore forms in the area. I treated the sore repeatedly with iodine, merthiolate, and formalin, to no apparent avail. Finally I scraped the whole wound out as deeply as I could bear. I removed one small, discrete object about 1 mm. long x 3-4 mm. diam. on which we could see what appeared to be three pairs of chitinous claws or vestigial legs. I then treated the opened wound liberally with iodine. Today, 3 days later, the sore is again weeping.

We were told that there was little or no mosquito problem around Villavieja or Cerbetana Camp. This was quite true except during our night work on anurans, done in damp, often ^{swampy} places. Even then, most of the mosquitoes Dr. Stebbins saw were ones I pointed out, biting me.

Small ticks were at intervals encountered in numbers — apparently we most often picked them up when wading through dense grass and brush along Quebrada Cerbetana a short distance W of the RR tracks. These showed a predilection for the

Hendrickson
1950

~~Bogota~~
Journal

Nov. 12 ^{8500 ft.} Bogota, Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.
genital region and for regions where
clothing fit tightly. Encountering the
glans of the penis, they would almost
completely bury themselves in the tissue.
In other areas, only the head would
be buried. These ticks were about
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diam.

Having vented my spleen, I must
reassure the reader that my memory
of Cerbetana Camp and Villavieja
is a most pleasant one, not a
horror!

Nov. 13 Day spent shopping ~~and~~, trying
to negotiate most profitable money
exchange, and attending to misc.
chores. The best exchange we were
offered today was \$3.20 Colombian
for \$1.00 U.S. We changed \$30.00 and
will wait for a possible better
exchange. Today was a beautiful
sunny day - the first really
sunny day we have seen in
Bogota!

Nov. 14 In morning visited Instituto de
Ciencias Naturales, talking with
Drs. Borrero, Richter, and Ozorno.
Looked again at the herp. collections.
(next 2 pages - Nov. 13)

J. R. Henderson
1950

Journal

Nov. 13 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Map of collection localities of
Birds: Oct. 19 - Nov. 4, 1950

(see other side)

J. R. Hendrickson
1950
Nov. 13

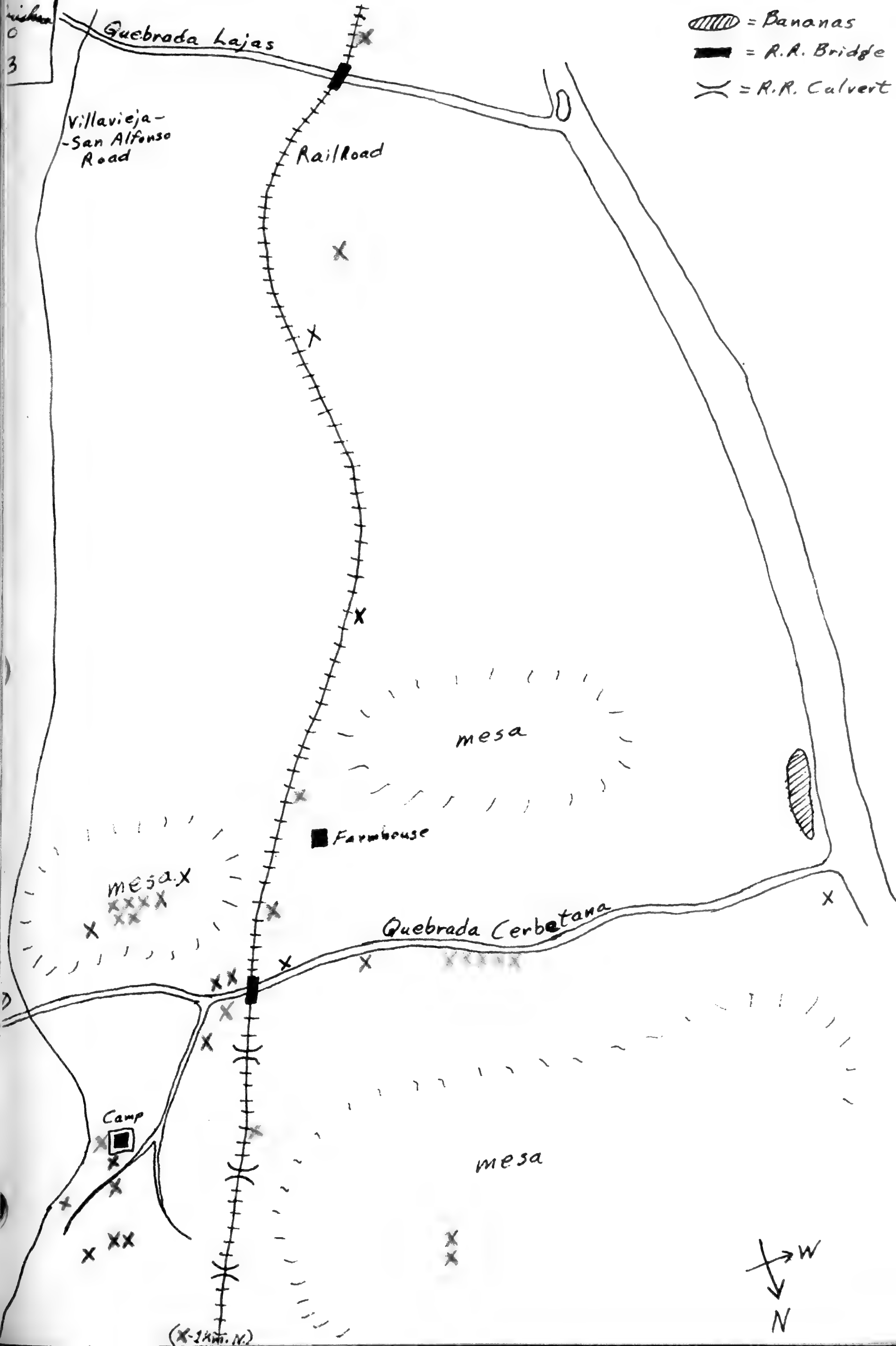
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Key to Map, showing places of collection
of birds collected Oct. 19 to Nov. 4, 1950,
while at Camp Cerbatana. (Map copied
from Dr. Stebbins for uniformity - some
localities thus not shown).

- X Sporophila
- X Tyrannus
- X Columbigallina
- X Torus
- Nyctophilus
- X Synallaxis
- X Coryphospingus
- X Stelgidopteryx
- ~~Cott~~
- X Colinus
- X Crotophaga

mesa





Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 14 Bogotá, 8500 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.
and tentatively identified some of the
material we have collected. Dr.
Borrero gave us a rat skin and
skeleton for Dr. Pearson. Drs.
Richter and Ojorno offered us a
live specimen of a Boa which they
had collected; they will keep it
alive for us until we return from
Villavieja. At 1:30 P.M. we held
a conference with Paulino and
Perico, and agreed upon a
satisfactory termination of their
employment with us. At about
4:00 P.M. we walked up on
the hills at the E. side of the
city, accompanied by Paulino.
We re-visited the pool at which we
previously (Oct. 15) collected tadpole-carrying
Phyllobates, and found them again. We
then worked along the slopes higher up,
above the road and above a canal running
above the road. See species accounts for
hyacinth (?) bog, Phyllobates subpunctatus,
Iredion, Bradia, and Liocephalus.
Dr. Stebbins collected 2 snakes (Atractus
crassicaudatus, Leimadophis).
Returning along the road at dusk, we heard

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 14 Bogotá, 8500 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.

two anuran (?) voices, ^(various Physalotes) which I believe may well have represented 2 other species. I was provoked by flying.

(Extracted from today's entries in pocket notebook):

José Borrero, of Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Bogotá, & hunting near Tocaima (No. Dirardot) in Magdalena Valley on Nov. 11, 8/2, 1950, killed ~~30♀ and~~ 30♂ and 10♀ Quinus cristatus. All males had enlarged testes; all females had enlarged ovaries and/or oviducal eggs. One female when flushed, dropped an egg while in flight.

Between Nov. 10 Nov. 12, clearing operations on 4 hectares of land in same place (Near Tocaima) resulted in finding of 14 rattlesnakes, 2 "ecis" (bushmaster?), and 2 "corales" (coral or king snakes?).

Nov. 15 Wrote notes and attended to miscellaneous chores downtown in the morning. In P.M. (3:00?) ^{we} went with Benico, Paulino, and Alfredo (waiter in our hotel) to Instituto, leaving the Villavieja skins and gonads in Borrero's lab. for safekeeping while we are in Villavicencio. Borrero gave us the skin and skull (crushed)

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 15 Bogota, 8500 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.
of a rat killed near the lab. building (?).
This specimen is for Dr. Pearson. Dr.
Richter gave us three letters of introduction
(and request to aid us) which we are to
use in Villavieja. These letters are
to:

1. Sr. Don Alfredo Lopez,
Manager, Meta Hotel
2. Conductor, Instituto Roberto Franco
3. Chief of Police, Meta.
3. Sr. Comandante de la Brigada, Meta.

From the Instituto we walked to the
servicio^{Deologico}, and W from the servicio
a few blocks to a meadow in
which we studied Hyla labialis
(see species account).

Nov. 16 ~~Changed money~~ Went to Laboratorio y
Museo del Servicio Deologico (963,
Carrera 15), and with the help of
Perico and Paulino, re-packed our
gear stored there in preparation
for the Villavieja Trip. Most
of the gear will be kept there while
we are in Villavieja. Perico
will care for three live animals and
the Curran skin until we return.
Paid Perico \$1 today. Bought
airplane tickets to Villavieja.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 16 Bogotá, 8500 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.
Wrote notes and worked with specimens most of afternoon. In the evening Paulino and Perico came, with the laundress (almost all our clothes now are clean). We said our goodbyes to Paulino and Perico tonight. Paulino leaves tomorrow A.M. for Villavieja. He will send 2 live pairs of Crnemidophorus and 10 alcohol-preserved pairs _____ to Perico, to be picked up when we return from Villavieja.

Nov. 17 Revisited collecting locality for Phyllobates subpunctatus, Oedipus, "Dark Bogotá Hybrid (?) Frog", etc. Dr. Stebbins took 2 color & 1 black and white pictures of pool where we found tadpole-carrying Phyllobates (pictures are looking S, the length of the pool). He took 2 black & white pictures of the Oedipus - Anadia, etc., locality farther up the slope (on is front view of slope, looking up it, other is "profile" view). I collected large and small tadpoles (#) from roadside pool below Oedipus - Anadia, etc., locality. Pool was to 4" deep, 7' x 20' (?), with some emergent grass. ~~many~~ Many tadpoles were found there.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 17 Bogotá to Villavieja, Colombia, E. A.
Left Bogotá airport at 2:35 P.M., riding in
a 2-engine (Douglas?) plane. Trip
through the pass and down the
E. slope of the E. Andes was much
more smooth than we had expected.
At one point, fairly near Bogotá, I
caught a clear glimpse (through
the clouds) of what appeared to
be a parallel series of major faults.
Profile of mts., E-W. vertical plane:

E →



Coming down the E. slope of the E. Andes,
I saw great areas of what appeared to
be cloud forest; further down there
were immense vistas of densely
forested slopes, dotted with flowering
trees. Landing at Villavieja
airport, and driving from the airport
to town, I received the impression that
there are many areas of tropical vegetation
rather close to the town. ~~Then~~ I saw large
stream, and several small ones, crossed
during the ride to town wooded fast
and clear. The country, from a vehicle
window, looks most promising for our
purposes. Had to undergo inspection by a

Kendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 17 Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
security office upon our arrival in town; they are mainly interested in looking for incendiaries, we are told. We must register with that office first thing tomorrow A.M. Registered at the Meta Hotel; the hotel is delightful-luxurious by comparison with the Claridge, and cheaper. Sr. Don Alfredo Lopez, the manager (owner?) has welcomed us most cordially; Dr. Kiekert's letter had an electrifying effect.

Nov. 18 ~~Villavieja~~ Registered at local Security Office in A.M. They informed us there that we should have registered at the Bogotá office also. We are asked to do this upon our return to Bogotá. A friend made in the Security Office obtained a ride for us in an army truck, and we went to Aysay, the army base, to request "salvoconductos" from the commanding officer. Aysay is about 12 km. S.E. of Villavieja. The commanding officer, Colonel Pedro A. Muñoz, was in Bogotá; Mayor Eduardo Mutis-Harker was

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 18 Villavicencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
in command. The major and several
other officers talked with us; they
recommended that we determine
first the areas of the llanos
we wish to enter, then return
to obtain "salvoconductos". We
were treated with extreme courtesy
and friendliness at the army
base, as I believe the rest of
today's journal will indicate.
We remained for lunch as guests
at officer's mess, and spent a
pleasant social interval with
them. Subteniente Luiz Carlos Muñoz
had a pet "tigre", "about 2 months"
old, and very tame. It was about
the size of a house cat, dark brown
and light tan striped. Each ear (posterior
surface) had a $1/2$ " - $3/4$ " diam white spot.
Was this a Felis cacomitli? It was
obtained in this region. They said
it had reached almost its full
size. On the base we obtained
two recently-killed snakes (see
species accounts of Lampropeltis and
Leptodeira). At about 1:00 ~~pm~~ We were
invited to go along on a flight to

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 18 Villaviciencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
Trinidad, about 255 km. N.E. of
Villaviciencio, in Boyacá (Dept.).
Various officers told us many snake
and animal stories, including ~~finding~~^{seeing}
an anaconda 3 meters long near
officer's quarters (they dispatched men
to try to find it again, unsuccessfully),
a "babilla" (Caiman) found in the
building (officer's quarters), a frog
(Microhyla?) which is very common
near the base in the rainy season
("it makes a noise like a cow or calf"),
and a fish in the local streams which
is attracted by blood in the water and
consumes wounded animals very rapidly.
(this fish story came up incidental to an
account of caiman hunting — "it's easy
to shoot a caiman with a rifle, but
usually the fish eat it up before
one can retrieve it from the water").
These men tell us that the rainy
season is about April to June, and
that we are in the dry season now
("it is driest in Dec. - March"). A fairly
heavy rain fell yesterday afternoon
and again this afternoon — we are
told that this much rain is unusual
at this time of year.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 18 Villavieja, Meta, to Trinidad, Boyacá, Colombia, S. A.
At about 1:00 P.M. we left the air
~~base~~ strip in a two-motored Douglas
plane. Tenientes Gustavo Castillo
and Horacio Riveros were pilot
and co-pilot, respectively. Our
route included the following points:
Apia; junction of Río Meta and Río Upiá;
Mani (town); Río Cravo Sur near Town of
Esmeralda; crossed Río Pauto, and E. to
Trinidad. Most of the time we flew
between 1000 and 1600 ft. altitude. The
direction of flight was first easterly
(along the general course of the Río Meta?),
then N.E. & N. On the first portion
of the flight (nearer, ^{more} courses of sizable
streams?) we flew over many
large tracts of forest, separated
by areas of llanos grassland. Large
trees covered with canary-yellow
flowers were spotted over the
forested areas, and palms of several
varieties seemed to be an important
component of the forest tree flora.
Most of the rivers seen appeared to
be muddier than the clear, rushing
streams around Villavieja, but
they did not seem to be as heavily loaded

Henrichson
1950

Journal

Nov. 18

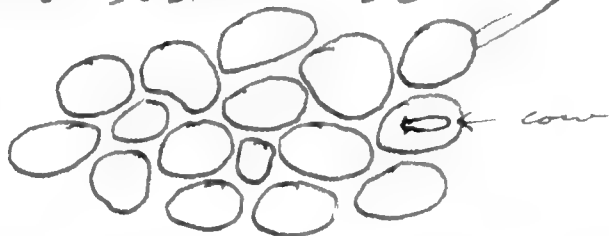
Villavieja, Meta, to Trinidad, Boyacá, Colombia, S. A.
with sediment as the rivers of the Magdalena Valley. Some signs of rapids were noted, especially in the larger streams, but my impression is that these streams are not raging torrents like the Magdalena when I saw it. The major portion of the flight (from about the Río Meta - Río Upiá junction on?) was over almost continuous llanos, broken by rather narrow, meandering lines of forest along small stream courses. A number of smoke plumes were seen on the llanos; our hosts told us that this is the dry season, and that burning is carried on "to promote a fast growth of good cattle feed." They said that occasionally fierce grass fires result, burning immense areas of the llanos. Although this is the "dry season", the llanos were liberally dotted with areas of open water. In some areas, I could clearly see much grass-covered swampland with standing water visible between the grass hummocks and trees.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 18

Villavicencio, Meta, to Trinidad, Boyacá, Colombia, S. A.
After the take-off, I sat in the co-pilot's seat for most of the flight to Trinidad, and had an excellent view out of side window and the front windows. In one region of many ponds we saw flocks of large pink (flamingo?) and white birds. I received the impression that all ^{colors} gradations were present, from the pure rosy pink to white; Dr. Stebbins ~~thought he~~ recalls only the two colors with no intergrades. Dried and partially-dried stream courses, pond beds, and swampy areas were frequently noted (in the wet season this must be a very slushy area). A great deal of the area of the llanos over which we flew was made up of a close-set mosaic of 5'-15' diam. hummocks covered by what looked like a very coarse grass:



Dr. Zulueta, of the Instituto Roberto Franco in Villavicencio, tells us this is called

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 18 Villavieja, Meta, to Trinidad, Boyacá, Colombia, S. A.
the "sural" formation; he says the hummocks ~~of~~ are raised about 20"-30". He knows of no accepted explanation for the method of formation of the "sural"; he says he is inclined to believe it is due to erosion between the areas of soil held up by the grass roots. Deer ^(usually small groups) were seen several times by Dr. Stebbins and Teniente Castillo; I missed a glimpse of them each time (they were out on the open llanos). I noted one large (4'-4½' wing spread) heron with black primaries and secondaries, white head, neck, and shoulders. I also saw two "Key gallinasso" ~~in~~ ^{seen}. N. of Rio Cravo we flew over a somewhat drier-looking area of the llanos. Here I saw one stream ~~cut~~ (unique among those seen here so far) which had cut its bed down into a canyon which looked about 50 ft. deep (Caño Quirripa?). N. of this canyon the llanos again ^{possibly} began to appear wetter. As an index to the depth of the ponds in the llanos of this region, Dr. Stebbins reports one cow seen standing in the middle of

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 18 Villavieja, Meta, to Trinidad, Boyacá, Colombia, S. A.
a 200' diam. (estimated) pool; the animal
was hock-deep (i.e., the ~~to~~ water
reached to the calcaneal region.)
I saw a small flock of Crotophaga,
flying, a few km. S. of the Rio Panto.
Near the Rio Panto we noticed scattered
lavender-flowered trees in the
forested areas. After landing at
the army's airstrip about 3 km. W. (?)
of Trinidad, Dr. Stebbins and I
roamed about the vicinity of the
strip for about 1-2 hrs. The
landing strip is a cleared piece of
grassland, covered with crushed
rock, but bearing some grass
and weeds. A thatched-roofed
building in which a caretaker's
family lives is the only building
in the vicinity. A small ravine,
densely wooded runs near the building.
All other ground seen was grassland.
The grass is 18"-36" high, tending toward
a bunch grass habit; it is coarse
and fairly dry. The soil, except in
the ravine was quite hard and dry.
Small palms grew scattered about
on the grassland. Dr. Stebbins took

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 18 Villavicencio, Meta, to Trinidad, Boyacá, Colombia, S. A.
a Cnemidophorus and I took a Cnemidophorus (#1564, see species account). I saw, but missed another Cnemidophorus in the grassland near the landing strip. To me, the situation in which I saw both frogs seemed rather remarkably dry. We pursued several large lizards which we assumed to be Ameiva, but failed to collect any with our makeshift snare. Near the building was a large dead lizard (fly-blown and too far gone to keep as a specimen). We wonder if it was a "lobo pollero" (Ameiva or Tupinambis?). Its body length (snout-vent) was about 15" (estimate); it appeared ~~much~~ superficially much like the Ameiva seen in Huila. Saw a large hawk which looked and acted like a Marsh Hawk, but was larger and seemed much darker to me. On the return trip to Ipia we had bad weather most of the way, and I saw very little of the countryside. Encountered rail twice on return trip. It was raining when we landed, and apparently had been raining for about 1 1/2 - 2 hrs. We found that the pet Cacomiste (?)

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 18 Offing, 17 km. SE Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
of Teniente Muñoz had been run over by a car and killed. The head was so mutilated that I did not save it as a specimen. Returned to Hotel Meta at about 7:00 P.M. For today see species accounts of Leucospiza, Ammodramus, Crotophaga major^(?), Colinus cristatus, and Synallaxis albescent. Dr. Julian Zulueta of the Instituto Roberto Franco Visited us at the hotel this evening. He will make arrangements for us to go to the Macarena on Nov. 25, and will provide us with a man to help us and ~~at~~ a car to use (if this is possible). Dr. Zulueta speaks English well and effortlessly. He is most anxious to promote work in this region, particularly in the Macarena and especially population studies and ecological work. We are almost embarrassed to accept all the aid he proposes to give us. The Institute will pay all our expenses in the Macarena Range for as long as we wish to stay.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 19 Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
To Instituto Roberto Franco in
A.M. See Dr. Stebbins notes for description
of buildings, equipment, and work
being done there. Vaccination and other
medical service is carried on, as
well as research work. We hunted
around the grounds of the Instituto
and in a brush-and-grass-filled field
N. of the Instituto. Saw several
Anolis and two *Craugastor*,
but was unable to collect either.
Dr. Stebbins collected both, with
net and shotgun. Both these lizards
jumped and climbed with great
agility through dense tangles of
brush and vines. Those I saw
were all from the ground surface
to 2' above it — usually in the
plant tangles, rarely on the ground.
I saw a pair of *Ameiva ameiva*,
the male following the female, working
along on the ground in a dense
thicket. I shot the female; (#1565)
about 3 min., the male returned,
found the female and began and
seized her as if to attempt
copulation. I ~~also~~ snared the male (#1566).
(see species accounts for temperatures)

Journal

Nov. 20 Visited Instituto in A.M. Hector Acabes, his wife and little girl were there, photographing boas (*Constrictor imperator* subsp.) We took a series of "snake-charmer" photos and some simulated natural poses. Dr. Zuleta offered us a specimen if we want it. These boas were taken at Restrepo, Meta, 500 meters, on about Sept. 20 of this year. Most of afternoon spent writing notes and working with specimens.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 21


Villaviciencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

Carlos Velazquez, the man detailed to help us by Dr. Zulueta, arrived at the hotel at 9:00 A.M., then left to bring the car. Left in the car at about 9:20 A.M. The car was a hired taxi; Dr. Zulueta had been unable to obtain other transportation for us, and had hired the taxi for our use. We drove up the road to Bogota, a crushed rock-surfaced road which begins to ~~climb~~ ^{ascend} steeply almost at the outskirts of Villaviciencio. We wound around ~~through~~ ^{along} steep, grass-covered slopes with occasional patches of forest. Carlos says almost all of this country was forested (densely) as few as 10 years ago; it has been cleared to create cattle pasturage. The steeper the terrain the less suitable for pasturage, and the more extensive the patches of forest. The road crosses several tiny streams a short distance W of Villaviciencio, and seeps are common on the ~~cut~~ road cuts. Most of the forest trees are 4"-18" in trunk diameter at 3' ^{above} the ground. Moderately buttressed trunks, and spiny trunks were noted rather

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 21

Villaviciencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
frequently. The vegetation is very dense;
tangles of vines interlace almost all
the other vegetation. Many large-leaved
plants occur as understory vegetation
or at edges of clearings. Cana-like
plants are common, as are "banana-leaved";
thin-stemmed plants:  ^{leaves} about 8" x 36", and
"elephant-ear plants" (see species account of *W. minima*). Orchids and other epiphytes (including
many of what appear to be ferns) obscure the
upper trunks and branches of many of the
larger trees. I saw no orchids in
flower. Ferns from bracken-like
species to 8'-high species were common,
as were other large weed-like plants.
We stopped at Caño ~~Parrado~~ ^{Parrado} (name
from Carlos; ^{1 1/2 mi. E. Buenavista, 3100 ft.} some truck drivers questioned
later thought this was upper end of
what is called Caño Maisaro lower
down near Villaviciencio). I have
just questioned the hotel desk clerk, and
consulted a sketch map of Villaviciencio;
it is apparently impossible that the road to
Bogotá could cross Caño Parrado as high
in the mountains (3100 ft.) as we were.
It seems most likely that the canyon is
Caño Maisaro, or a principal tributary of it.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. Buenavista, 3100 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
At this point, where Caño Maisaro (or Caño Parrado?) ^{is} crossed ^{by} the road, the stream is a clear, fast brook, averaging about 8' wide by about 6" deep. It runs on a fairly clean-swept, ^{scoured-appearing} boulder and gravel bed with many little cascades and pools. ~~We worked~~ The stream bed is in a canyon with steeply-sloping walls (some small, almost level benches at canyon bottom, terminating in 4'-8' cut banks to stream bed), heavily vegetated with fairly small trees, large ferns, bushes, vines, and other tropical vegetation. We worked up the stream bed, making short excursions into the streamside vegetation. Under a rock in a small trickle on the canyon wall (near the main stream) I found a crab (preserved for deposit in invertebrate collection at Zool. Dept., U.C.). I saw and missed a 2"-3" snout-vent length, very thin-legged frog - to me it looked Hylid-like. While working along on my hands and knees under dense vegetation, I apparently disturbed it from a roost above me. ~~Stylops~~ fell past my head and lit directly

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 21 1/2 mi. E Buenavista, 3100 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
ahead of me, hopping again upon contacting
the ground, and coming to rest about
2 ft. farther on. It looked dark gray-
green in general color, and I could
make out a transverse-striped pattern
on its hind legs. For this locality
see species accounts for Psarocolius,
small Psarocolius. Here ...
Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Taxi hired by Dr. Zulueta to transport
us left us here. Buenavista is
the name given to the notch in the
first high ridge crossed by the road
W of Villaviciencio (going to Bogotá).
The road descends on either side
of Buenavista (to the W, crossing a
valley and again ascending). From
this point one can look down on
most of the town of Villaviciencio,
and can see the Río Guatiquia (?)
winding eastward far out onto the
llanos until it is lost in the
haze of distance. Several buildings,
(part of a dairy farm?) are situated
near the road, and a family lives
there. This is a sort of rest stop for

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 21 Guenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Trucks travelling from Bogotá to Villaviciencio, and is a "cooling-off spot" for overheated cars coming up from Villaviciencio. Most of the more level land on the ridge and gentler slopes has been cleared and is covered with grass and herbs, and scattered shrubs and small trees. The steeper slopes, ^{more} unsuitable for pasture, are still covered with the dense, vigorous forest which, I am told, once covered the entire region. A friendly woman at the farmhouse kept part of our gear for us until we returned from our collecting excursion here, and provided a basin of water to keep the anurans already taken damp and cool until our return. We worked first on the very steep slopes on the W side of the ridge, ^(5th of farm) Here, on a 50° to 70° (estimated) slope, we encountered dense forest, with a great tangle of vines, and with a heavy epiphyte flora. Bromeliads and orchids, ferns, & mosses were the most abundant epiphytes. I was intrigued to find here a "three-storied

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 21 Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
"epiphytic system" — a shrub-like epiphyte growing on the larger trees, which bore a bromeliad (or orchid?), which in turn bore clumps of moss (or lichen?) and a liverwort-like fungus (or was it a liverwort?). On one 3" tree about 35 ft. high which I chopped down, I counted 18 epiphytes which were distinct to my untrained eye. The forest floor here was dimly-lit, moist, and made up of a rock and humus bed covered with decaying leaf litter and dead branches. Leaving this locality (poor collecting found here), we worked along cleared land on the ridge, at the margin of the forest. This was grass-and-herb-covered, with patches of scrub growth in places. A few pools (small) of water, and a few seeps were encountered. In the afternoon I worked roughly E and down to a mountain stream which runs N & W in a steep-walled canyon. See species account of ~~water~~ ~~stream~~. Tadpoles for description of stream. Vines were very plentiful in the canyon bottom, especially a $\frac{1}{2}$ " diam. variety with

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 21 Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
sharp, recurved thorns. I collected
tadpoles^(#) and some small catfish^(#)
from the creek bed, and spent
about one hour in a fruitless
attempt to ^{collect or see calling} ~~definitely connect~~ ^{individuals}
Hyloxalus ^(RES) granuliventer. Returning
to the farm at about 5:00 (?) P.M.
we caught a ride back down
to Villaviciencio on a truck
from Bogota, paying 50 centavos
apiece for the ride. It takes
about 6 hours to drive from
Bogota to Villaviciencio, about
8 or 9 to make the return trip.
"Villaviciencio" is commonly shortened
to "Villavo" by the local people.
For this locality see species accounts
of Lysia page, Lysia page,
Hyloxalus ^(RES) granuliventer, Colinus cristatus,
Crotophaga ani, and Synallaxis
albescens.

Nov. 22 Villaviciencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Morning and afternoon spent
writing notes, making color sketches,
and working with specimens. At
about 7:30 P.M. we went out with

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 23 5 km. S. Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Left town at about 8:30 A.M. with Dr. Stebbins and Carlos. We arrived at the point where the road to Guaya crosses the Río Ocoa and left the taxi there. We walked N. through a cleared area on the W side of the river and began Temperature work on *Cnemidophorus* and *Ameiva* *var.*. The Río Ocoa at this point is a clear, fast stream about 20' wide and about 3'-4' deep at the deepest part. Large deep pools were seen at several points. The water bears enough sediment to make the bottom barely visible at more than three feet depth. In the deep pools, the water has a gray color. Numbers of small fish were seen, one kind 1"-3" long with a yellow vertical bar on its tail. We are told that there are many stingrays in the sandy parts of the Ocoa. Cleared areas, bearing grass, herbs, and small shrubs with scattered palms and other trees, alternate with apparently untouched tracts of forest. The local people say there are

Henderson
1950

Journal

Nov. 23 5 km. S Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
3 or 4 kinds of monkeys in this
forest. ~~But~~ Carlos shot and killed,
but lost, a small red lizard which
was about 20' up on a tree trunk.
Heard what Carlos said were "wild
turkeys" at about 4:00 P. M. For
today see species accounts of:
Trogon conspicillatus, Crotophaga ani, Syrallaxis
albescens, Psarocolius, Ara,
aimeri,

little ...
... ..
... ..

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 24 Villaviciencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

All day spent writing notes, working with specimens, and doing odd chores around town.

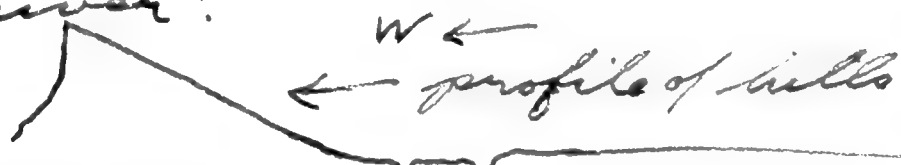
Nov. 25 Villaviciencio to the Macarena, Meta, Colombia, S. A.

Took off at 12:10 P.M. from Villaviciencio for The Macarena (mountain range), via Aerotaxi. Señor Cardenas, the administrator of the Instituto Roberto Franco accompanied us. We flew almost straight S from Villaviciencio all the way, at an estimated altitude of 1500 ft. most of the time. Near Villaviciencio and S to Rio Ariari (about 80 km. S. of Villaviciencio) most of the land was cleared, with only patches of forest left. These patches of forest became more numerous as we approached the Ariari. This area N of the Ariari had some roads (for automobiles) and scattered farms. S of the Ariari there were no automobile roads and a very few, widely scattered farms. This area was almost continuous forest. Logging operations were being carried on in scattered small patches. Lavender- and yellow-flowered trees and an abundance of palms were seen, as

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 25 Villavieja to The Macarena, Meta, Colombia, S.A.
in the forest seen on the flight
to Trinidad. S. of the Ariari we
flew over low foothills (instead of
flats) much of the time. Large
and small ~~the~~ smoke plumes from
grassland burning operations were
seen. Near the Macarena we began
to see more and more natural
savannas (grassland), and some
distance to the E of the N end of the
Macarena could be seen a great
expanse of the llanos. The Macarena
is a low (to 6000 ft.) range of
mountains lying E of the Eastern
Andes and separate from them.
The range is dissected by picturesque
abysses, vertical-walled and very
narrow. On the E. side is a line of
foothills separated from the main
range by the Río Guajar (at N end of range). These
hills are grass-covered and rather
unusual in appearance: they rise on
an almost table-like slope and then
drop off by what appear to be cliffs
to the river.



Landed at 12:40 P.M.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 25 ⁽⁴⁶⁾ ~~El Mico~~, 4 km. S., 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft.,
Meta, Colombia, S. A.

Near the point where the plane landed, caught a small anole-like lizard in the grass of the landing field - later lost it. We walked to the S. end of the field and over to a creek at the edge of the forest where there is a workmen's camp, then down a cleared (20' wide) trail to the Río Dújar (turning E at this point). ~~Trail was~~ The creek is fast, shallow, and clear, with frequent rills and at least one 8' fall; it runs over a rocky bed through dense forest. At points where it is 6'-8' wide it has an average depth of 4"-6". The Río Dújar is a large torrent at the point where I saw it, with white water rapids, ^(main stream) and a large (100 yd.) rill on one side. Its water is a light gray in color. We collected en route to and from the river, then rode horseback about 3 miles N to the ranch "El Mico" where we will stay. We will sleep in hammocks here. For today see species accounts for: Colinus cristatus; Crotophaga ani, Myiophobus, Bubo nigrorum, Colinus.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

El Mico,

Nov. 25 4 km. S, 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

After supper Dr. Stebbins, one of the ranch men and I went out nightlighting near the ranch house. Heard one or two calls which sounded like

and saw one frog which looked like

(could not collect it)

Nov. 26 ^{Most of day} ~~El Mico~~ spent writing notes, working with specimens, and catering to a case of diarrhoea which is now in its third day. Saw two kinds of toucans this morning, and parrots are calling at intervals from trees near the ranch house. Dr. Stebbins and I went out nightlighting. Saw, but missed a fox-size canid (Dusicyon?). Shot a caiman in ~~spring~~ small, clear stream leading from the spring which serves as water supply for the ranch. Where the animal was first seen, the stream is about 3 1/2'-4' wide, about 6"-10" deep, crystal clear and flowing slowly over a boulder-and-sand bed. About 15' down stream from this point the water flows into a swampy area where there are numerous still, clear pools among dense tree growth.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 26 El Neco, 4 km. S, 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
there is a slow channel leading through
this area. No frogs or other peeps
seen.

Nov. 27 Skinned Eaiman, wrote notes, prepared
one bird skin. We did not bring
sawdust, arsenic, or ^{sufficient} cotton to prepare
skins. We are stuffing with toilet
paper; paucity of skins prepared by
me in the future may be due to
the demands made upon stuffing material
by my digestive disturbance. I think
^{I detect} an accusing expression on Dr. Stebbins' face
each time I start off for the brush
with our roll of toilet paper in hand.

Nov. 28 Dr. Stebbins and I walked to the foothills
of the Macarena. The distance we
estimate at about 3 miles. Heading
approximately W from the ranch, we
crossed three strips of forest: the
strip surrounding the spring and
small stream near the ranch, and
two others along larger streams
(each 30'-40' wide x knee deep where
crossed). The larger streams were
gray-milky-clear, fairly fast, and
flowed over rocky beds. A ~~good~~ ^{branching}
growth of a "marine-like" alga has

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 28 El Mico, 4 km. S., 22 km. W. San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
its "holofasts" on the smooth boulders
in the rapids of these larger streams.
~~Ascending~~ Between the strips of forest
which follow the streams are areas
of savannah (coarse, bunched, grass
in 2'-4' clumps, with ^{semi-}matted shorter
(4"-12") grass between the clumps). Ascending
the almost plane ~~the~~ E slope of the
foothills, we passed over black lava
rock supporting a fairly dense growth
of grass. The plane E. surface of the
foothills slopes at about 30°. At
the crest of the foothills one stands at
the top of steep cliffs falling away
to savannah and the forest along
the Río Dúejan. I saw a "racquet-
tailed" hummingbird at the crest,
where a patch of forest grows up a
60°-70° "cliff" almost to the crest. (In
most parts the cliffs are 80° or
more). This hummer was mostly ^{light} dove-
gray in color, with a light brown stripe
above the eye, and 4" long white, dark gray,
and brown tail feathers. Down in this
same patch of forest we heard what
seemed to be frogs, calling from the
trees. Dr. Stebbins said the rhythm and

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 28 El Mico, 4 km. S., 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft. Meta, Colombia, S.A.
the situation (in trees) reminded him of Nyctala versicolor calling which he had heard in the past (U.S.). I found the dead shell of a Testudo denticulata about halfway up the slope of the foothills. Heard monkeys calling from several points on return trip to the ranch. ~~In the evening Dr.~~ Returning, we found Dr. Fred Medem had arrived, from a field trip in the N part of the Macarena. He speaks English well enough to carry on almost any type of conversation, and has been most cordial to us. In the evening Dr. Stebbins ~~and~~ went out nightlighting near the ranch. We saw a Dussumora (?) and Dr. Stebbins saw some sort of large, rabbit-sized, "tailless" (?) rodent in the dense forest. In conversation with Dr. Medem and his "guide" this evening, we learned some facts about the local crocodilians. The "Babilla" lays its eggs in masses of rotting vegetation ("leaves", he says); the "Caiman" (larger) lays its eggs in the sand. The guide says he has seen "Babillas" aestivating in congregation in caves near the water during the

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 28 El Mico, 4 km. S, 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
dry season.

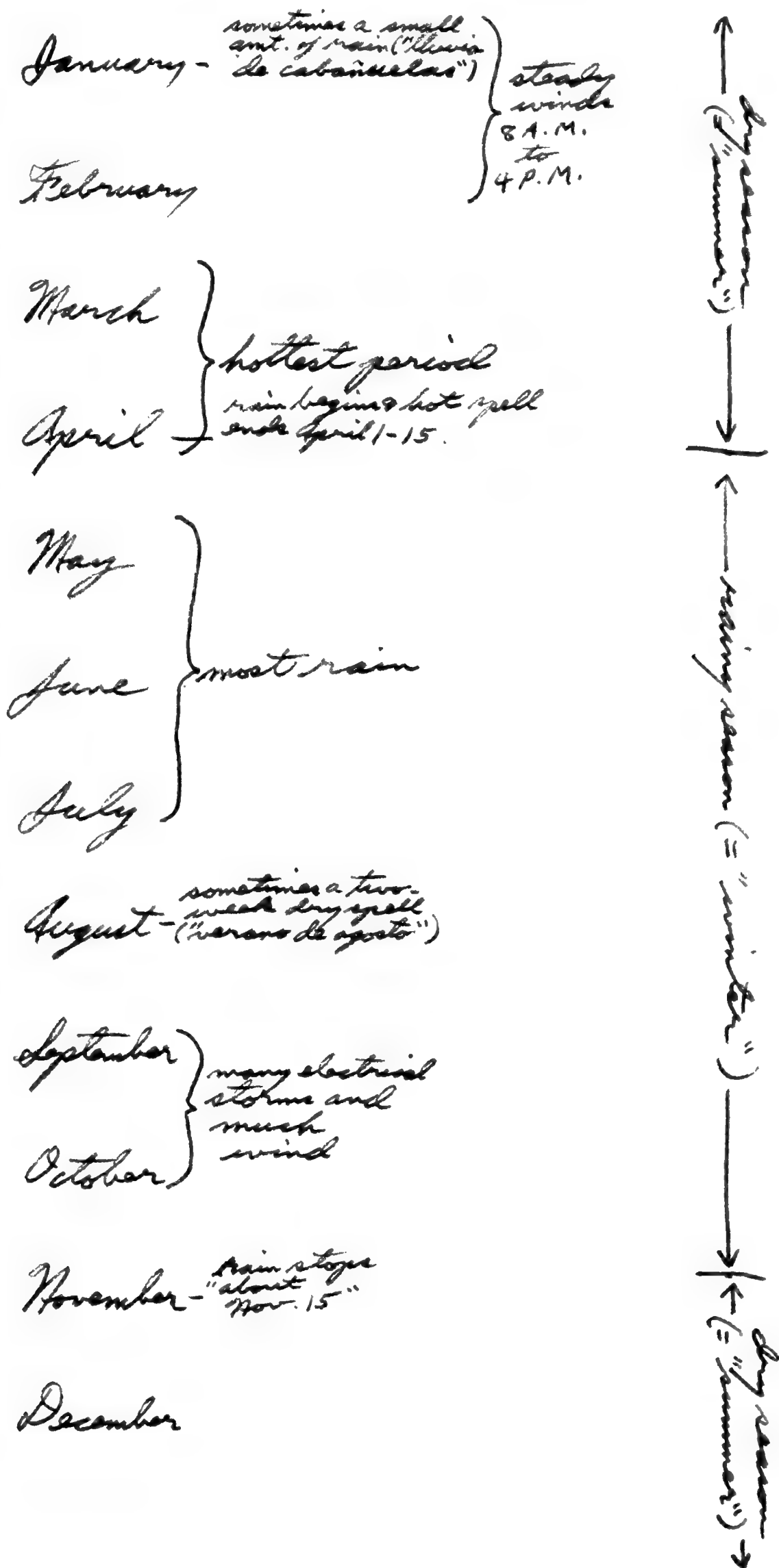
Nov. 29 Rained most of the day and all the night. Stayed around the ranch all day. Talked at some length with Sidorio Cabrera (technical helper of Dr. Medem), Benjamin Cifuentes M. (in charge of the ranch proper), and Carlos Balcazar M. (foreman of the crew of men working on trails in the Macarena, and generally in charge of the employees of the government). From them I extracted the following crude analysis of the usual yearly weather cycle here (at El Mico). In the "mesetas" (plateaus at N end of the Macarena), there is much more rain than here on the edge of the llanos. Also in the "mesas" (plateaus at S end of the Macarena) and in the Macarena proper, this is true to some extent at least. The weather in all these higher parts does not necessarily follow closely the cycle ~~at~~ here. By and large, it is unknown because few people have been in the Macarena, and large areas exist which have never been penetrated.

Vendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 29 El Mico, 4 km. S, 22 km W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

El Mico Weather cycle:



Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Nov. 30

El Mico, 4 km. S, 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
Rained most of A. M. Collected birds near ranch and prepared skins in the morning. Made 2 short excursions into the forest E of the ranch in the afternoon. Shot a Momotus ~~not into~~ and a Synallaxis albae ♀. Carlos Balazar (foreman of the employees here) collected a number of birds in the P. M. We prepared some of them as skins and kept others to be prepared tomorrow A. M. After dark I went out night-lighting with Carlos and another man. We walked about 5 km. S to the Diego River, then W. along the river. I shot and hit, but lost, a deer. We saw two Dasyatis (?) which were unapproachable with the lights. No Caimans seen. Took one frog, one toad, one water snake. For today see species accounts of: Synallaxis, Dasyatis, Dasyatis.

Dec. 1 Prepared bird skins and wrote notes. Saw group of monkeys near spring (see species account of Saimiri). In evening went with Carlos to forest E of Ranch; see species account of Saimiri. Two of the men Dr. Weism and Widoro also went out collecting at night. Then took

Kendrickson
1950

Journal

Dec. 1 El Neco, 4 km. S, 22 km. W of Martin, 6000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
two Caimans; they gave us the road -
one (#1626) It was a ♂, 48 cm. snout-vent
length, 81 cm. total length (tip of tail
missing).

Dec. 2 Went to airfield at about 5:00 A.M. until
until about noon for the day. -
collected two frogs during this
time (#1627 & #1628). Dr. Atchley
rode homeback to the Rio Negro,
where he took photos and collected
some specimens.

Villavicencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
Arrived in early afternoon and went
directly to the Instituto Roberto
Franco. We met Dr. Guisasa there
and he drove us to the hotel.
The rest of the day was spent with
minor chores and errands.

Dec. 3 Villavicencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
Went to Instituto Roberto Franco
in A.M. Petted and took a photo
of a baby tapir which had
arrived during our absence. It is
about 2' high at the shoulder.
It is eating well and is very
tame; it should endure captivity
well. We caught a large, yellow-

Handbook
1950

Journal

Dec. 3 Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
Brown, racer-like snake on the
Instituto grounds. At about 11:30 A.M.,
took off for Bogotá. The flight
lasted about 50 min.

Bogotá, 8500 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.
Registered at Hotel Claridge and unpacked
our gear for a three-day stay. Dr.
Quieta (here on business) called on us
this evening.

Dec. 4 Morning spent shopping, confirming
plane reservations, and reading
accumulated mail. Most of ~~the~~ ^{the}
afternoon spent clearing for departure
from country (health pass, good conduct
pass, passport details, etc.) At 6:00
P.M. we visited Hector Acuña and
family. He presented us with several
large photographs - of Dr. Stebbins
and me at Instituto Roberto Franco
of the Institute boat alone, and
of two of the Sibariot shrunken
heads in his collection. We
examined the collection of heads,
and examined and tested his collection
of implements, including blowgun,
flute, dancing rattle, headresses,
necklaces, etc.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Dec. 5 Bogota, ^{8500 ft.} 8700 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.
Dr. Stebbins and I left the Hotel Claridge
at about 6:40 A.M. and went up on
Montserrate to the localities where
we had collected before. See species
account of Phyllobates subpunctatus.
We walked S along the boulevard and
descended through the Parque Nacional
to the city level. We were able to collect
a few Oedipus and some "Dark Bogota" Hyla (?) trigoni
in the short time available up on
the hill. At 10:00 A.M. we went to
see Dr. Manuel Doca, Instituto Carlos
Finlay; he will write a letter to
the Ministry of agriculture requesting
permission to export our livestock
with us. Then we went to
Ciudad Universitaria. I said
goodbye to Dr. Gutierrez (Servicio
Geologico) while Dr. Stebbins revisited
the Hyla labialis habitat for photos
and specimens. Later we visited
the men at the Instituto de Ciencias
Naturales and picked up our box of
skins (stored there) and a live boa they
gave us as a present. P.M. spent
packing and doing miscellaneous
chores.

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

Dec. 6 Colombia to Miami, Florida.
Bogota, 8500 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.
Dr. Gutierrez sent a pickup truck to the Hotel Claridge at 5:30 A.M. to carry us and our luggage to the airport. Our plane left at ^{about} 7:00 A.M. Landed in Barranquilla at about 10:00 A.M. Arrived in Miami at about 4:00 P.M. Finished customs at about 6:00 P.M. and took a room at Miami Airways Hotel, across the road from the airport.

Dec. 7 Miami, Florida to San Francisco, Calif.

Species Accounts

Amphibians

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Oedipus adspersus (RCS)

Nov. 14 Bogotá, 8700-8800 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.
Collected a number of individuals, including a few (#1530-#1535) ~~new~~. will journal for Oct. 15 for account of previous encounter with this species. All the animals I found were under rocks (2" x 4" x 2" to 8" x 15" x 6") resting on almost bare soil or on other rocks (with soil, filling most of interstices). I found none on the grass-matted slopes; all were on the cracked & rocky covered slopes, most of them under or near the cover of trees (mainly eucalyptus). The niches in which I found animals were at points where the soil was damp, not dry; however, none were found in places likely to form rivulet-courses during heavy rains. A heavy rain had preceded the visit, and I was able to distinguish the small run-off rivulet courses by the water flowing down them as well as by their topographic location. Frequently Oedipus were found on the slopes of small declivities, however. When uncovered, the animals remained almost motionless, or began to move very sluggishly after some time. Paulino, hunting with me, could not touch the animals; I soon discovered that when he found an animal I could so

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1950

Tepicinus

Nov. 14

Bogotá, 8700-8800 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.
look at it at my leisure - sometimes I
delayed 5 minutes and he said the animal
was still just as we first saw it.
I stationed him to watch one animal;
7 minutes after being uncovered, he reported
that it had crawled out of sight under
surrounding rocks. The animals were
commonly found loosely coiled!

☺ to ☺

In one case I uncovered two large individuals,
one resting mostly on top of the other.
The soil temp. was 14.4°C . The rock
measured roughly $15" \times 8" \times 5"$.

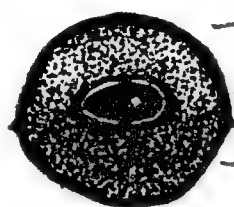
Dec. 5 Dr. Stebbins and I collected 3 adults
and some immatures in the same
locality where they were collected
before. The adults seemed much
less common under the rocks than
they were before. (rain diminishing?)

Hendrickson
1950

Bufo "maculatus"

Nov. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E Buenavista, 3100 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
5 specimens (#1582 to #1586), of varying sizes,
taken under rocks and hopping on the
ground under dense vegetation of lower
levels of canyon wall (see species
accounts of "*Hyla minuta*" and *Bufo*
"*nigropunctatus*" for description of habitat.

#1582 (largest):



- upper $\frac{1}{2}$ iris = copper
- pupil ring = gold
- lower $\frac{1}{2}$ iris =
light coppery
gold

#1583 (next largest after #1582):



section of
back skin

Entire dorsal pigmentation darker than #1582, ^{very} red ^{inginal}
only a little more intense than as shown on #1582.
Cream instead of yellow (as #1582) on hands and feet.
Iris pigmented (distribution) as above, but all
pale gold colored granophores - no coppery tint.

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1950

Bufo "granulosus"

Oct. 18 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Several boys, including Paulino, took a number of specimens for us from the mud banks of the small stream flowing through town. They were sitting in exposed situations on the bare mud. Their trilling had been heard since dusk.

Oct. 19 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

I took one specimen from the higher ground of the banana patch about 125 yds. S of camp. Calls, apparently of this species, could be heard up and down the quebrada.

Oct. 21 Dr. Stebbins and I walked about $\frac{1}{8}$ ^{$\frac{1}{4}$} mile down the quebrada S of camp (after dark). We set out to definitely connect the trills heard with the animal producing them, and ~~had~~ ^{after} considerable difficulty succeeded in proving to our satisfaction that this species was responsible. The apparent wariness of the animals was almost unvarying; long, perfectly silent vigils were held before the calls were heard at close range and the animals (with vocal sac extended) could be spotlighted. Both animals definitely

Harderickson
1950

Bufo "granulosus"

Oct. 21 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
associated with calls heard at above
range were sitting on bare mud, one
near and one under (an overhanging mass)
stream-washed detritus.

Nov. 6 Dr. Stebbins and I, working at
night in banana patch S. of camp,
collected several and heard others
from various points in the field.
So far as I could tell, there were
as many near the water as on
"drier" ground away from the
water. They responded somewhat
to imitations of their calls. At
one time a passing train seemed
to stimulate calling (vibration?).
Later in the evening (10:30 P.M.) the
frequency of their calling had
definitely increased over the
frequency at 7:30 & 8:00 P.M.

Hendrickson
1950

Bufo marinus

Nov. 7 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Heard what we assumed to be calls of this species on the evening of our arrival in town. Somewhere a short distance S of the R. R. station, several were calling. The call, to my ear, is a long, low, bubbling trill, pleasant to hear.

Nov. 8 Took one on street leading to cemetery at about 7:30 P. M. Dr. Stelbair recorded the temperature in his notes. At about 10:00 P. M., took another on town plaza (2'-4" sparse growth of green annual weeds). Temp. of toad = 24.2°C . Air temp. at 6" = 24.5°C . Apparently individuals are commonly found some distance from water in relatively dry situations. Again tonight heard what we assume to be the calls of this species. Local residents, upon having the call trill called to their attention, say it is produced by the "sapo grande" that we have found. ("sapo" is general term for toad, but, used without an accompanying adjective, it apparently refers to *Bufo granulosis*.)

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1950

Bufo marinus

Nov. 19 Villavicencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
One ~~to~~ taken in pig pen beside creek
just S of town. It was sitting
on damp, hard-packed soil, with
no plant cover.

10:15 P.M.: Temp. of toad = 22.0°C .

Air at 6" = 21.1°C .

Nov. 22 Four seen in about 3 1/2 hrs. spent in
field; all were sitting in open on
rock- & mud bars in stream or on
gently-sloping streambanks. None
tried to escape when approached;
two squatted low from erect posture
when beam of headlamp hit them.

8:55 P.M. Temp. of toad = 23.3°C .

air temp. at 6" = 24.6°C .

9:20 P.M. Temp. of toad = 23.6°C .

air temp. at 6" = 24.0°C .

Above 2 toads are RCS #5116 & #5117.

~~Nov. 30 Found two near the Diejar R~~

Nov. 30 46 km. S., 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

Found two near the Rio Diejar. One large
adult (not collected) was sitting on rocks
about 3' from a quiet backwater of the
river, about 3" above the water level.
Temp. of toad = 22.2°C .
air at 6" = 22.1°C .
substrate = 23.1°C .

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1950

Bythotrephes

3

Nov. 30 4 km. S, 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
This was at about 9:45 P. M. Another, small,
individual (RCS#) was found sitting
on a 15" diam. dead log about 2 1/2' above
the ground. The log was part of a large
drift of dead wood deposited by high flood
waters of the river. The drift was on
a bar of cobbles and mud. There were
quiet pools of backwater about 15'
away on either side. No temperatures
were taken

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1950

Bufo "nigropunctatus"

1/2 mi. E Buenavista
Nov. 21 Cerro Parado, 3100 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
My number 1579, apparently an immature of the same species as Dr. Stebbins' 5103, was taken on a fairly level platform ^{on} ~~at~~ the S wall of the canyon. It was about 7 ft. above and 15 ft. from (horizontal distance) the water of the creek, hopping along on the ground. The area was densely covered with ferns, large ("banana-leaved") plants, thick brush and tangled vines. The place was in 100% shade; I had to ~~work~~ push my way on hands and knees to work through it, crawling under the main mass of vegetation. A 90° cut bank to the creek was about 6' away. The ground litter was composed of dead and decaying leaves of large size and some rotten twigs and sticks. Substrate temp = 20.2°C.; air at 6" (shade) = 22.2°C. (9:15 A.M.).

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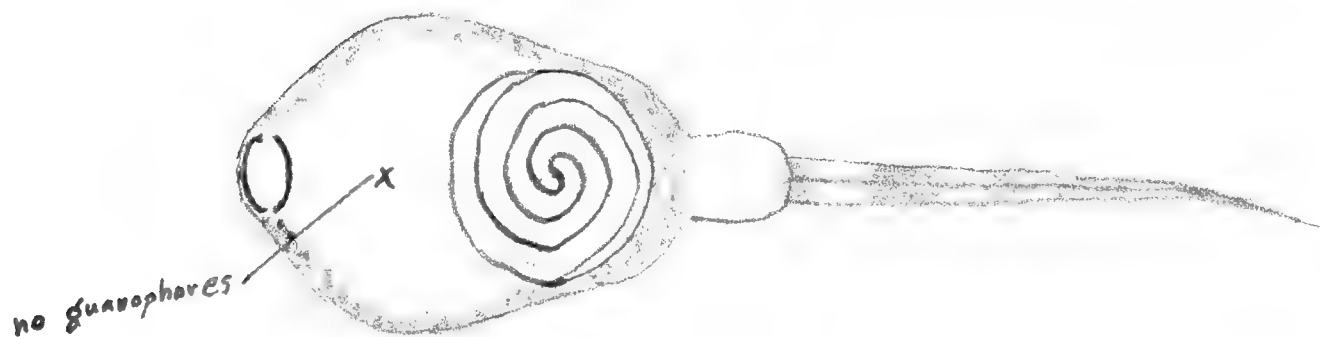
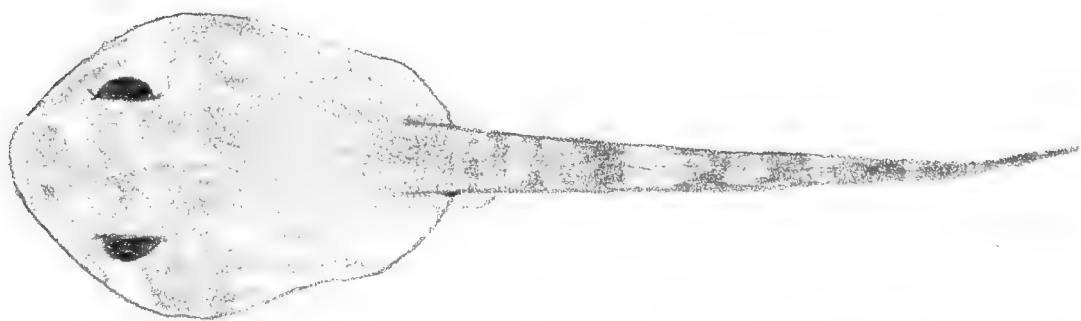
Bufo "megapneumatatus" (?)

Nov. 25 46 km S, 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
One taken ^(#1610), hopping on floor of
cleared forest trail (20' wide) among
leaf litter. It was apparently
out in open before I arrived in
vicinity. This animal looks like
ones from Buenavista & vicinity, but
has different color and pattern.

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1950

"Bufo tadpoles"

Nov. 6 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Collected series of tadpoles from
semi-permanent puddles in banana
patch just S. of camp. Temp. of water
at 2:30 P.M. (partial overcast) ranged
from 36°C. ^(full sun) to 33.8 (shade). The puddles
had a general blanket of tan-colored
algal or bacterial slime. Rank grass
and dead maize and banana leaves
partially choked the puddles.



Hendrickson
1950

"green-backed dendrobated"

Nov. 19 Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

A single individual was taken, perched on the limb of a bush about 2' above ground. It was sitting at a 45° angle to the limb, with fore and hind limbs closely appressed to its body (knees touching body). Its posture was an attentive one. The bush was growing at the edge of a 4' 1/2' x 10' pool. Hyla repsitana and "Hyla microcephala" were also taken at this pool (see species accounts).

Elachystocleis ovale

Nov. 6 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Dr. Stebbins and I found one ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ semi-
matted grass in puddle in banana
patch S. of camp. We heard its
almost cicada-like call about
75-90 yds. distant, triangulated
it and studied the call from
about 10-15 ft. (see Dr. Stebbins
notes, his # 5021, for analysis
of call). We then located the
frog on the third attempt (retreating
and waiting for it to resume its
calling after failing to collect it
on the first two attempts. It
was collected at about 7:35 P.M.
It moved, apparently about 2 ft.
as a result of our unsuccessful
first attempts to collect it.
It was beneath about 6" of semi-
matted grass, sitting on grass stems
in $\frac{1}{4}$ " - $\frac{1}{2}$ " water (of a puddle 1" - 3" deep).
I would syllabify its call as:
"beeeeee beeeeee"
(the "b" being a soft, "spanish" "b").
(see Dr. Stebbins notes for tempo,
etc.) The immediate area where
the frog was found is in the low
corner of the banana patch. The

Hardy
1950

Elachistocleis ovale

Nov. 6 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
cultivated plants here are small
(to 3' or 4') bananas, ^{sugar cane} ~~and a maize-like~~
plants in rows about 3' apart,
growing to 3' - 6 1/2', ^{and rice.} Most of the ground
in this ^{low} corner of the field is muddy
or has puddles of standing water.
The grass growing here is apparently
a vegetatively-reproducing plant,
appearing similar to Bermuda Grass.
See Dr. Stebbins' notes, his #5021,
for color & form description.

Nov. 9 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
One specimen (RCS #5049) was heard,
traced (triangulation on its call) several
times, and finally collected (see map
in today's journal for collection
spot). It moved about 2 ft. at
least once while we were searching
for it - probably because of the
disturbance created by our search.
We were again impressed by the
ventriloquial quality of the frog's
voice, and by its secretiveness.
When we finally, on the 4th or 5th attempt,
located the frog, we were kneeling with
our ears about 2' - 3' distant from it, and
saw it only after a thorough search

Hendrickson
1950

Elachistocleis ovale

Nov. 9 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Kiula, Colombia, S. A.
with our powerful headlamps. It was
sitting on semifluid mud beneath a
tangle of living and dead grass stems.
Two local boys who watched the
hunt said that many such voices
could be heard about a "charco" (pool)
on the opposite side of the river.
Re-reading my Nov. 6 notes on the
voice of this species, I believe I
would now characterize the voice
as: "eeeee" (omitting the initial consonant).
This animal seemed to give a definite
response to my attempted imitation
of its call: a hard, nasal "eeee"
produced by setting the jaws hard
together, drawing the mouth corners
as far back as possible, and holding
the nostrils closed while the sound
was produced. The sound seemed
closest to the frog's call when I
kept the volume at a near-minimum.

Hendrickson
1950

Eleutherodactylus bogotensis

Centrolene (RCS)

~~"Dark Bogota" Hybrid (H. frog)"~~

Nov. 14 Bogotá, 8700 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.

Many seen on broken - and - brush - covered
W.-facing slope above city, mainly along
lower edge of eucalyptus grove which
covers higher portions, and also in the
lower portions of the grove (we did
not investigate the higher parts - they
may occur there as well). Unlike the
Phyllobates collected today, these anurans
tended to remain motionless when uncovered,
trying to escape only when touched. Their
dark brown color blended well with
the earth on which they were sitting.

Hendrickson
1950

"Leptodactylid" froth nest

Nov. 6 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

During night work by Dr. Stebbins and myself in banana patch S. of camp, I found a froth nest containing numerous (50+?) small tadpoles. ^(#1507) The nest was in a clod of earth which apparently had been formed when a tuft of grass had been uprooted; it was "clotted" around roots and stems of the dead Bermuda-like grass. It was about 6" from the edge of the nearest puddle of water, and perhaps 1" above the water level. The earth of the clod, like the soil in all this part of the field, was saturated with water (or nearly so). The nest was broken wide open when I broke the clod, so I can only guess at its dimensions. I believe it was an almost circular (2" diam), low ($\frac{1}{2}$ " - $\frac{3}{4}$ " - ceilinged chamber, with smooth walls. It apparently opened to the outside at two points - almost certainly at one. Later, in a search for other nests, I found 7 similar, smooth-walled chambers in

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1950

"Leptodactylid" Froth nest

Nov. 6 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
similar clock near water. There were all vacant. They averaged the dimensions estimated for this nest. I believe these empty chambers were old, used, "nest" chambers. They were almost glassy-surfaced inside, as if coated with mucus. The froth of the nest was glistening white and fairly tough in consistency (some persisting for at least 3 1/2 hrs. in formalin, and persisting even better in Bouin's fluid for this time). The froth is composed of bubbles of 1/10 - 4 mm. estimated diameter. Manipulated with a knife blade in collecting the contained tadpoles, it acted about like shaving lather (old-fashioned brush-and-mug type!) The tadpoles, very active, seemed to have been dispersed more or less throughout the mass (possibly greater concentration toward center?). The tadpoles show an opaque yolk mass (?) in the abdominal region; they died, unfortunately, before color notes could be taken

Hendrickson
1950

"Leptodactylid" froth nest

Nov. 6

5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
on them, but our general impression
of their dorsal color was of a rather
rich, rusty tan. Paulino is
familiar with these nests and
says they can be found at all
seasons of the year. Even under
extended questioning he is unable
to name any season at which
they are more plentiful than at
other seasons.

Hendrickson
1950

swift water Tadpoles

Nov. 21 Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
3 collected (#1589) and a number of others
seen, but not collected, in a rushing
forest stream (4'-5' wide, about 6" deep).

The stream was clear, and fast, running
along a bed of boulders and gravel at
the bottom of a steep canyon with
dense tropical forest growing in
all parts of the canyon. Water
temp. = 18.6°C . 100% shade (or
nearly so) in all parts of creek
which I penetrated. The vegetation
overhung and enmeshed over the creek,
the creek thus flowed through a
sort of low tunnel in the vegetation.
Progress along the creek bed was
possible only with almost continuous
use of a machete. The tadpoles
were found in pools where the
water was moving less swiftly than
in the main, shallow stream course.

They may have been in the swift water
also, but I could not detect them
there. Fast swimmers, they appeared
to willingly enter the swift water
when disturbed. There was a definite
tendency to hide beneath stones, and they
always attached the mouth firmly to a

Hendrickson
1950

swift water Tadpoles

Nov. 2) Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
solid surface when at rest.



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1950

"*L. obscura* (?) tadpoles"

Nov. 23 5 km. S. Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
series of young-to-metamorphosing tads.
taken in small, shallow puddle
in middle of 20' wide cleared forest
trail. see pleurodire turtle for further
data on pool. Tads. hid themselves
by swimming under dead, submerged
leaves, and by burying themselves
in the soft ooze of the puddle.
see Dr. Stebbins' notes for color description

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1950

Leptodactylus sp.

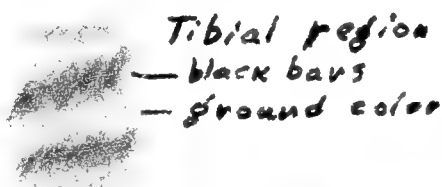
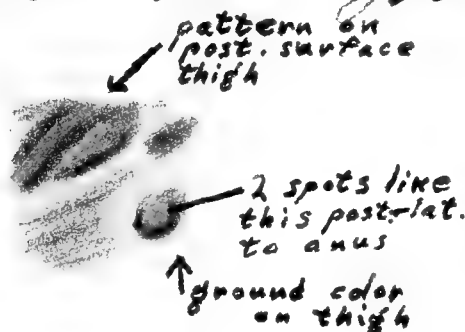
podicipinus

Nov. 30 4 km. S, 22 km. W, San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

Took one (#1622) from mud and rocks of river banks (Guajar River) at about 10:00 P.M. Air temp at 6" = 23.2°C .; substrate = 23.4°C .

Ground color of dorsum:

~~Dorsal~~ Dorsal - lateral folds & papillae between:



— cream and yellow of belly (this is too bright)



Hendrickson
1950

Leptodactylus "lineata"

Nov. 6 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Dr. Stebbins and I collected several in the more soggy portions of the banana patch S of camp. Present in the same place were larger (?) numbers of "Leptodactylus" "minuta", and both species were analyzed as to voice (see Dr. Stebbins' notes for this date). The calls of the "lineata" were higher than those of the smaller-sized "minuta" by about 3 notes, and seemed to lack the low undertone of the "minuta" calls (being a clear whistle). Imitation by us did not invite a clear-cut response in most cases; so far as I could tell, however, both species showed some response to either call. Both species had the same general type of call - ~~a~~ a clear-cut, ascending whistle:

syllabified, I would write the call as: "wheat" or "whoot" ("whoet"?). The "minuta" were located several times calling from the entrances to holes (or from small pockets which just contained them), with head in the entrance to the

Hendrickson
1950

Leptodactylus "lineata"

Nov. 6

5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
cavity. All the "lineata" were found
sitting on the soil surface (not in
holes or pockets); at least two
"minuta" were also found there.
The vegetation in the part of the
field where the frogs were found
consisted of small (4"-4') banana
plants, 3'-6' sugar cane (in rows about
3' apart), ~~sweet~~ rice, and tangled,
Bermuda-like grass. This part of
the field was covered with stagnant
puddles containing ~~much~~ blankets
of bacterial (?) slime in most parts.
The mosquitoes were abundant, and
numbers of 1/2"-1" tadpoles were present,
indicating at least semi-permanence
of the puddles. Late in the evening,
by about 10:30 P.M., the calling began
to diminish until we finally gave
up trying to locate more
animals by their calls. See Dr.
Stebbins' notes for color
descriptions of "minuta" and "lineata".
See also species account "Leptodactylid
froth nest" for this date. Paulino
says both species call at all seasons of the
year the same as we have heard them
here.

Hendrickson
1950

Leptodactylus "lineata"

- Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Numbers heard calling at several points near Magdalena River. In contrast to the banana patch near Curbetara Camp, the calls of this species were heard with greater frequency than were the calls of *L. "minuta"*.
- Nov. 9 Chorus heard coming from general direction of corn-banana patch ^(W) shown on map while we were collecting "*Hyla microcephala*" (see map in today's journal). As previously, near Villavieja, the calls of this species were more numerous than were the calls of *L. "minuta"*.

Hendrickson
1950

Leptodactylus "minuta"

Oct. 19 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Several individuals taken from pools of water in the banana patch S of camp. The chorus here is a strong one, but individuals proved rather difficult to locate. The call is a pleasant, regularly-repeated, forceful whistle. My most satisfactory imitation is produced by a low, ^{breathy} labial whistle brought rapidly to a high pitch by a forceful anterior movement of the tongue (until it closes the lip opening & ends the call). Diagrammatically, the sound is:
/)) . Syllabified, it sounds to me like: "whit" or "whut" (the "u" either as in "put" or the German "gut")

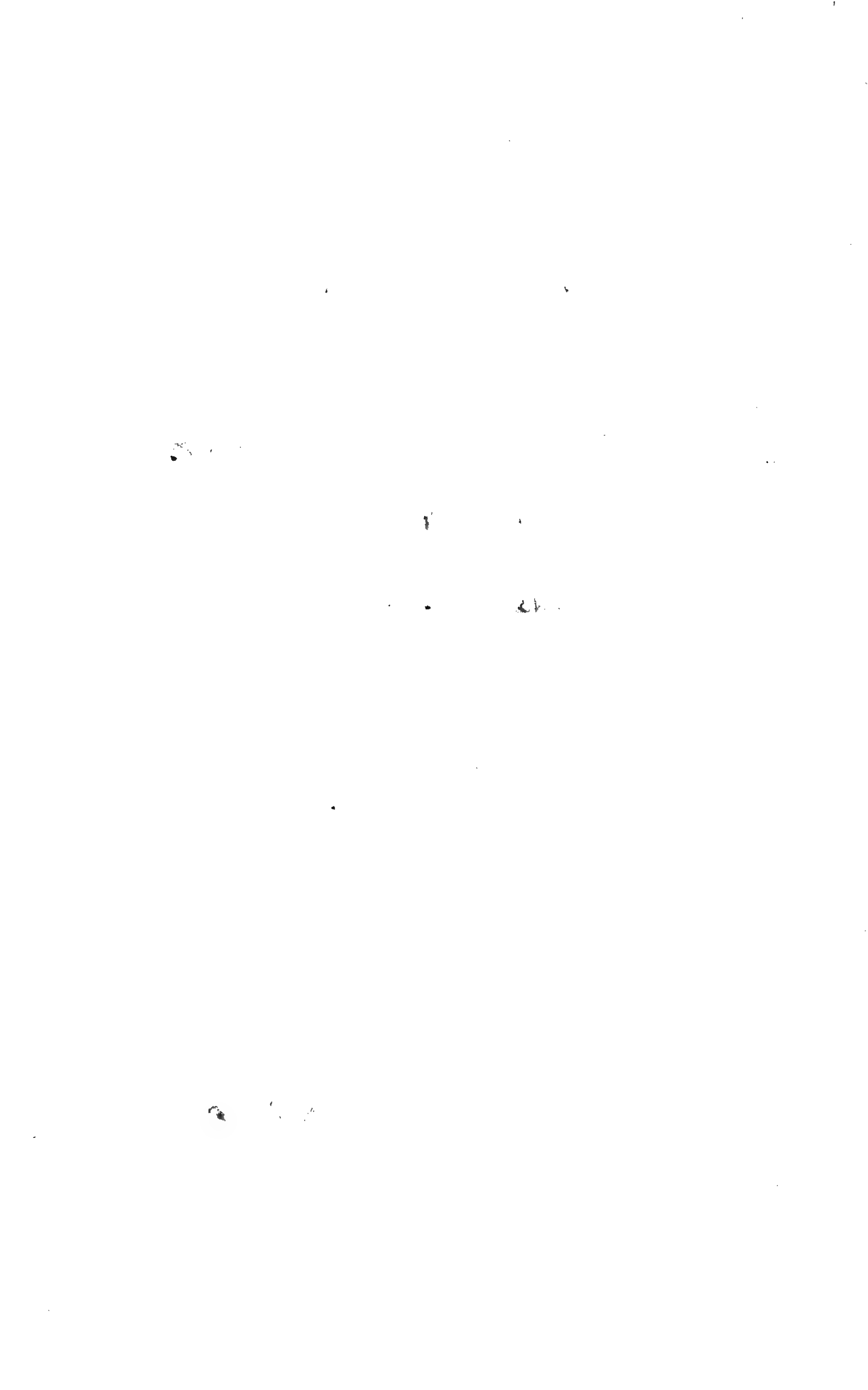
Oct. 21 The same strong chorus from the banana patch; others, more scattered, noted in the small gully passing camp, and one taken (after triangulation on the call) from beside pool of water, near a culvert under R.R. track almost opposite camp.

Nov. 6 See species account of "*L. lineata*" for this date.

Hendrickson
1950

Leptodactylus "minuta"

- Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Kuila, Colombia, S.A.
Heard calling at several points
near Magdalena River. In contrast
to the bayana patch near Carbetana
Camp, ^{calls of} this species were heard here
with less frequency than were
calls of *L. "lineata"*.
- Nov. 9 Calls of this species played a minor
role in a chorus in which calls
of *L. "lineata"* were predominant
(see species account for *L. "lineata"*
this date)



Hendrickson
1950

Leptodactylus "lineata perplexus"

- Nov. 19 Villavicencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Took one calling individual on wet mud beside 4' x 8' pool. It was hidden beneath matted grass overhanging the pool margin. The call of this animal is almost identical (to my ear) to that of the different-looking *L. "lineata"* of the Villavieja-Cerbatera area. This frog also looks very much like *L. "lineata"* taken near in Huila, but lacks the prominent mid-dorsal stripe of those animals.
- Nov. 22 Calls heard at irregular intervals early in evening (to 9:00 P.M.?); no calls noted later (to 11:00 P.M.). No animals seen.



Hendrickson
1950

Leptodactylus "obscura"

Nov. 19 Villaviciencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

One taken on steep, grass-covered creek bank just S of town. It hopped very rapidly and showed great agility in its attempts to avoid capture. We heard, and Dr. Stebbins collected (RCS #5063), another at the edge of a pool (same pool as amplexed "*Kyla microcephala*" and "green-backed dendrobatid"). Its call (at least the one we heard at that time, being given by that animal) is a single note, repeated at intervals. I would describe as a sort of musical cluck.

Nov. 22 At 9:30 ^{P.M.} an individual's calling was studied; two or three others were also calling. No calls were noted earlier in the evening, and none were noted from about 10:00 to 11:00 P.M. Calling individual studied was sitting in a hole (entrance to rodent hole?) in an 18" cut bank of the creek. It was about 4"-5" above stream level. The entire bank was festooned with ^{hanging} masses of fine roots; the frog was visible only when these were removed. With reference to notes of Nov. 19, & above (last sentence), I would

Hendrickson
1950

Leptodactylus "obscura"

Nov. 21 Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
~~Buena Vista~~

Took one (#1587) and saw a small one in 18" x 4" puddle
on open ^{E-facing} grassy hillside. Water temp. (sun)
= 28.4°C. Air at 6" (overcast sun) = 24.4°C.

Frog was in water when 1st seen
(disturbed from grass in puddle)

Hendrickson
1950

Leptodactylus "obscura"^u

Nov. 22 Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
now describe the call as a non-musical
"tic", almost metallic in character.
(this after working with pitchpipe and
whistle in an attempt to place call
somewhere on the musical scale!). The
call is about 3 notes above violin A.
Its duration I estimate at about
1/5 sec. Following are number of calls
given (at fairly evenly-spaced intervals)
over specified time intervals:

27	calls	in	60 seconds
36	"	"	60 "
10	"	"	15 "
10	"	"	15 "
8	"	"	15 "
9	"	"	15 "

.....
"tic" "tic" "tic" "tic" "tic"

No marked pauses were noted; calling
seems to be continuous, without any
definite rest periods. Two individuals
taken, one of them the calling
individual. Other was on open
mud & rock, gently sloping, stream
bank.

Hendrickson
1950

Leptodactylus "major"

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Took one specimen ^(#1502) hopping across
ground some distance from water,
at same place we collected
Hyla crepitans (see species account,
this date). When first seen, out of
the corner of my eye, it was hopping
so fast (across rather bare soil &
leaves) that I thought it was
a rodent running. This very pronounced
ability to get about rapidly was
also noted on specimen #1502, purchased
from a boy in town at an earlier
date. At that time, it escaped while
I was examining it (in a store on
the "main" street). It went out of
my hand, out of the store, across the
street in what seemed a flash,
disappearing thru a doorway to
a patio opposite the store. A troop
of small boys were after it the
instant it escaped my hand. Crossing
the street it moved fast enough
to keep well ahead of them all.
This frog is beyond doubt the fastest-
moving anuran I have encountered
to date.

Hendrickson
1950

Leptodactylus "major"

Nov. 9 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Took one specimen hopping on ^{almost} ~~bare~~
ground with some dead leaves and a
few herbs. It was about 6' from
the nearest water (see map in
today's journal).

Hendrickson
1950

Leptodactylus
"*Leptodactylus lineatus* poeysoni #1564"

Nov. 18

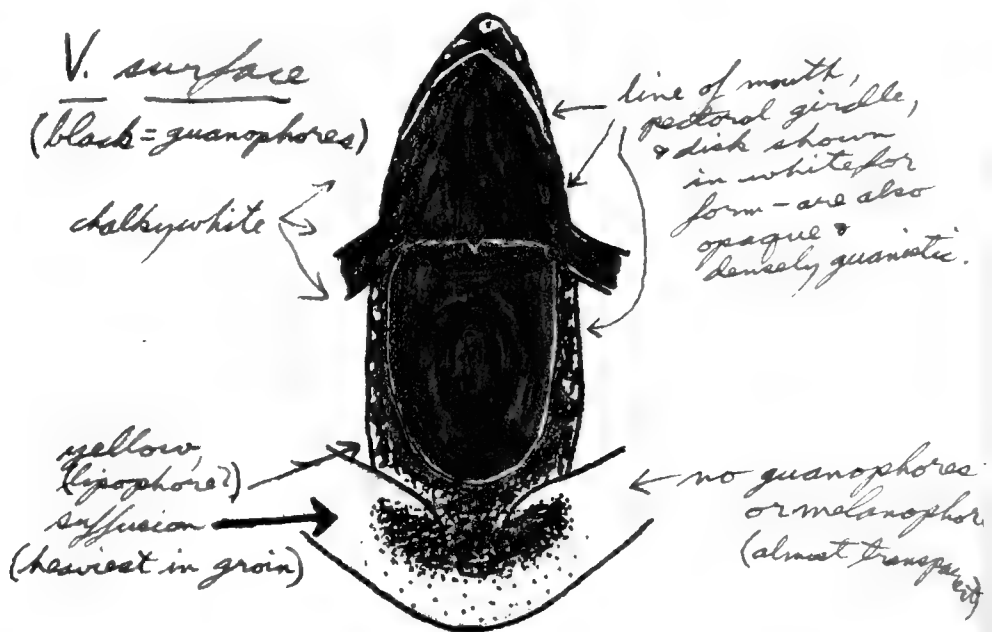
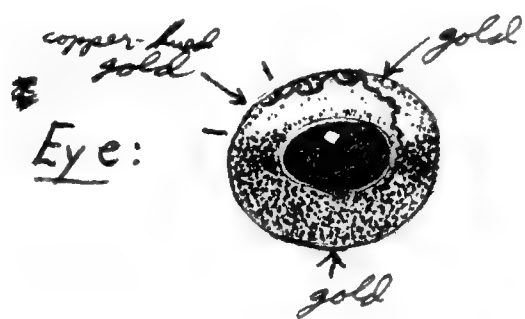
Trinidad, 1600 ft., Boyacá, Colombia, S. A.
Specimen #1564 taken in clump of coarse
grass beside landing strip (airway) about
3 km. from the town. It was noted
when it squeaked as if seized by a
predator, and Dr. Stebbins thought
he saw a snake's tail in the dense
grass. We could not find the snake,
but the frog, when taken, had drops
of blood on its head and the skin
of one leg was badly torn. The
soil, and the grass, was dry at
the spot of capture. &

Color notes: Body a grayish-tan
ground color, with 2 pairs of cream-
colored dorso-lateral folds (other
longitudinal folds between medial pair
of cream-colored folds, but these follow
general body color). Pattern of dark
~~gray~~ greenish-hued tan blotches and
dashes; the blotches with a thin,
broken border of black. Cream-colored
line from just behind snout-tip to ant.
base of fore-limbs (touching v. side tympanum
as it passes under ear). Upper lip margin
with irregular white border. D. surface
limbs with tan to yellow-tan ground
color and pattern of elongate, irregularly-

Hendrickson
1950

Leptodactylus
"~~*Leptodactylus lineatus*~~ #1564"

Nov. 18 Trinidad, 1600 ft., Boyacá, Colombia, S.A.
browned bordered blotches or/and bars of dark brown. Most of dorsal surface of humeral region occupied by an area where suffusion of lipophores (?) has given a light bronze hue to the ground color. Tympanum transparent; columella ~~clearly~~ ^{clearly} visible.



Ventral surface of body "fish belly white" with suffusion of yellow from strongest at pelvis to faintest at ant. part of disk. Guanistic region of pelvis (and extension onto each leg) is not so dense as more anterior portion, and has more lipid yellow suffusion.

Hendrickson
1950

Hyla crepitans

Oct. 19 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

I found one individual sitting in shallow water amid rank grass in the barava patch S of camp. Dr. Stebbins found one ^{sitting} up in a plant (see his notes). The call is a harsh, intermittent, rasping one. The animals seemed to respond ~~to~~ ^{to} my attempted ~~vocal~~ imitation of the sound - a combined throat-clearing and low-vocal sound production.

Oct. 21 One individual found about 3 ft. up in a bush ^{growing} beside a pool in the quebrada S of camp. Another found about 1 ft. up in a similar bush about 15-20 ft. away. Both individuals were heard calling.

Oct. 22 One of Museum specials set near pool in quebrada S of camp (same pool mentioned in account of this species for Oct. 22) contained a pair in amplexus. The female ~~was~~ had extruded some eggs (under the pressure of the trap bar).

Oct. 24 A tadpole ^(#1451) (hind legs external), probably of this species, was brought in by Perico and Paulino with a collection of small fish from the quebrada S. of camp.

Hendrickson
1950

Hyla crepitans

Nov. 3 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
A number of individuals heard calling from marshy portion of park-like area on W side R.R. tracks just N of Inebada Lajas bridge. This was at about 10:00 P. M. No other anuran voices were noted at this spot, unlike other places ^{visited} where *crepitans* is heard occasional in a chorus of other voices.

Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

~~Nov. 8 Took one (#1508) from land at edge~~
Nov. 8 Took one at 9:20 P. M., from calling from perch on coarse grass in river-edge woodland-banana field near place at edge of town where Perdomo canoe is kept tied up. Temp. of frog = 24.0°C ; temp. of air at spot where taken = 23.7°C ; air temp at 6" = 23.9°C . This area is one of large trees and banana-fruit tree patches, ~~per~~ about 50 ft. (est.) from the river bank. Three frogs (?) were heard calling; Dr. Stebbins took another individual about 10 ft. distant from mine. His was perched on a dead, cut tree branch

Hendrickson
1950

Hyla crepitans

3

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
The frog I took was about 2' off
the ground, perched diagonally on a
nearly vertical stem of heavy grass.



(perched, so far as I could see,
on the single stem indicated by
an arrow)

The grass on which the frog was found
was part of a clump growing beside
a 4-part concrete trough. The sections
were about 2' square by 12" (?) deep.
2 sections (near frog) were almost
full of water; the other two were
empty.

Nov. 9 The strongest chorus of this species
encountered thus far was heard
in the vicinity of a pool near the
river W of the cemetery (see pool where
"*Hyla microcephala*" collected on sketch map
in today's journal).



Hardin
1950

Hyla crepitans

Nov. 19 Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
First specimen taken at about 9:30 P.M.
~~Temp. of frog = Air temp. = 24.3°C.,~~
~~water = 22.6°C.~~ Air temp. (6") = 22.6°C.,
water temp. = 24.3°C. It was sitting
at the water's edge beneath overhanging
grass 6"-10" tall. The pool was a rain
pool about 4' x 8'; its maximum depth
appeared to be about 6". Also took
an amplexed pair in the water
at the edge of this pool. Later,
I took another amplexed pair in
another pool on the other (N) side
of the creek (same pool as "green-backed dendrobatid"
and amplexed "H. microcephala"). This
pair was in the shallow water beneath
overhanging grass and bushes. The
pool measured about 4 1/2' x 10'. The
call seems different from the calls
heard at Carbatana and near
Villavieja earlier on this trip.

Nov. 22 Saw three individuals, one about 2 1/2 ft.
up in bush, two at water's edge.
Individual in bush was about 20' from
water, about 6 ft. above stream
level. One of those at water's edge
was at edge of 4' x 6' rain pool, other
was on creek bank. Both of the last

Hendrickson
1950

Hyla crepitans

Nov. 22 Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
two were sitting under overhanging
grass and herbs. No calls of this
species heard tonight.

Hendrickson
1950

Hyla labialis

Nov. 15 Bogotá, 8500 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.
Found many individuals a few blocks west of the Servicio Geológico, in the Ciudad Universitaria. The area was a "meadow" of dense, matted, Bermuda-like grass, ^{as edge} with many pools spotted over it. Most of the pools appeared to be 6"-18" deep at the deepest point; one which I waded across proved to be almost 3' deep. The pools varied in size from tiny puddles to about 20' diam. and 15' x 40' (estimate). It was difficult in many cases to determine the extent of the water-covered area; I several times discovered that I was beginning to walk out on a thick, dense mat of grass "floating" on water. The grass-free water surface was largely covered by "mats" of a tiny duckweed-like plant (with either many leaves or dissected, lobate leaves). This mat was green in places, but most of it was rather strongly suffused with rusty-brown (color of living - not dead - plants). We arrived at about 4:30 P.M., and at that time the frogs were maintaining a fairly strong chorus which could be heard about two blocks away. Most of the frogs seen were sitting well out in the

Hendrickson
1950

Hyla labialis

Nov. 15 Bogotá, 8500 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.
water (away from the shoreline), oftenest
in an area of emergent plant stems.
Almost all were in areas covered with
the "duckweed" mat; usually only the
head and part of the back was visible.
When frightened they ducked down under
the duckweed mat; only a few were
observed to push up through it again,
a short distance from the original
spot. Following are a few temperature
records: (The day was heavily overcast at this time)

4:45 P.M. frog = 20.2°C. ; water = 20.4°C. ; air = 15.1°C.

5:00 P.M. (amplex) pair) frog (♂) = 17.1°C. ; water = 17.5°C. ; air = 13.3°C.

5:17 P.M. frog = 18.8°C. ; water = 20.3°C. ; air = 13.0°C.

5:20 P.M. frog = 17.4°C. ; water = 18.8°C. ; air = 13.1°C.

At 5:23 found a frog sitting, half-submerged,
on a mat of duckweed (partially sunken
by frog's weight). To me, its croak sounds
like: " ———— " ———— " ———— "

waah waah waah

See Dr. Stebbins' notes for tone analysis
and diagrams of croaking frogs.
The number of calls were:

in 15 seconds timing — 17 calls

in 30 " " — 24 calls

in 15 " " — 12 calls

in 30 " " — 29 calls

Hendrickson
1950

Hyla labialis

Nov. 15 Bogotá, 8500 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.

Another frog watched ~~at~~ croaking 5:40 P.M. -
about 6:00 P.M. had the following frequencies:

in 15 seconds timing - 15 calls

in 15 seconds timing - 14 calls

in 40 " " - 43 calls

This individual called for roughly 45-60 sec.,
then usually "rested" for about 15 seconds.
The above 60 sec. timing included one of
these "rests".

I looked for eggs and tadpoles, but
was unable to find either. One of the
"adults" taken has what appears to
be the stump of a resorbing tail; if
this is normal and not an abnormality
of this individual, then this species
reaches almost adult size before
metamorphosis is complete. We left
after dark; by this time the chorus had
swelled considerably over its volume
at 4:30 P.M. Occasionally among the
"orthodox" calls, we heard a drawn-out,
complaining sort of croak, on a falling
inflection. Whether this resulted from
poor resonance due to pressure against
grass stems, or whether it could possibly
be a female call, we do not know.
In our collection of 24 frogs, only 4 (8%)

Herdichson
1950

Nyctaleptes

Nov. 15 Bogotá, 8500 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.
are females. Is this an indication of a
beginning breeding period, with an almost
all-male chorus at first? Present
absence of eggs and tails would seem to
bear this out, as would the finding of
one of the four females in emplexus.
The male has an enlarged thumb, a
darker, wrinkled, throat skin, and
a belly coloration lacking dark, scattered,
punctate spots.

Hendrickson
1950

"*Hyla microcephala*"

Nov. 9 Villavieja, 1400ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Found numerous individuals in an area of pool on low ground W of the cemetery. See map in today's journal for details of locality. See Dr. Stebbins notes for results of our study of voice, etc. The frogs collected were all perched on blades or stems of tall grass (to 15" above water level) growing in pools of water, or ^(one specimen) on other plants growing out of the water. None were found on similar plants at the ponds edge which were not submerged at their basal portions. One I saw with vocal pouch extended (partially so?) gave me the impression of suffused dark pigment on the pouch. The general color of the living frogs was a pinkish tan, fairly rich in hue (this by light of my headlamps).

Hendrickson
1950

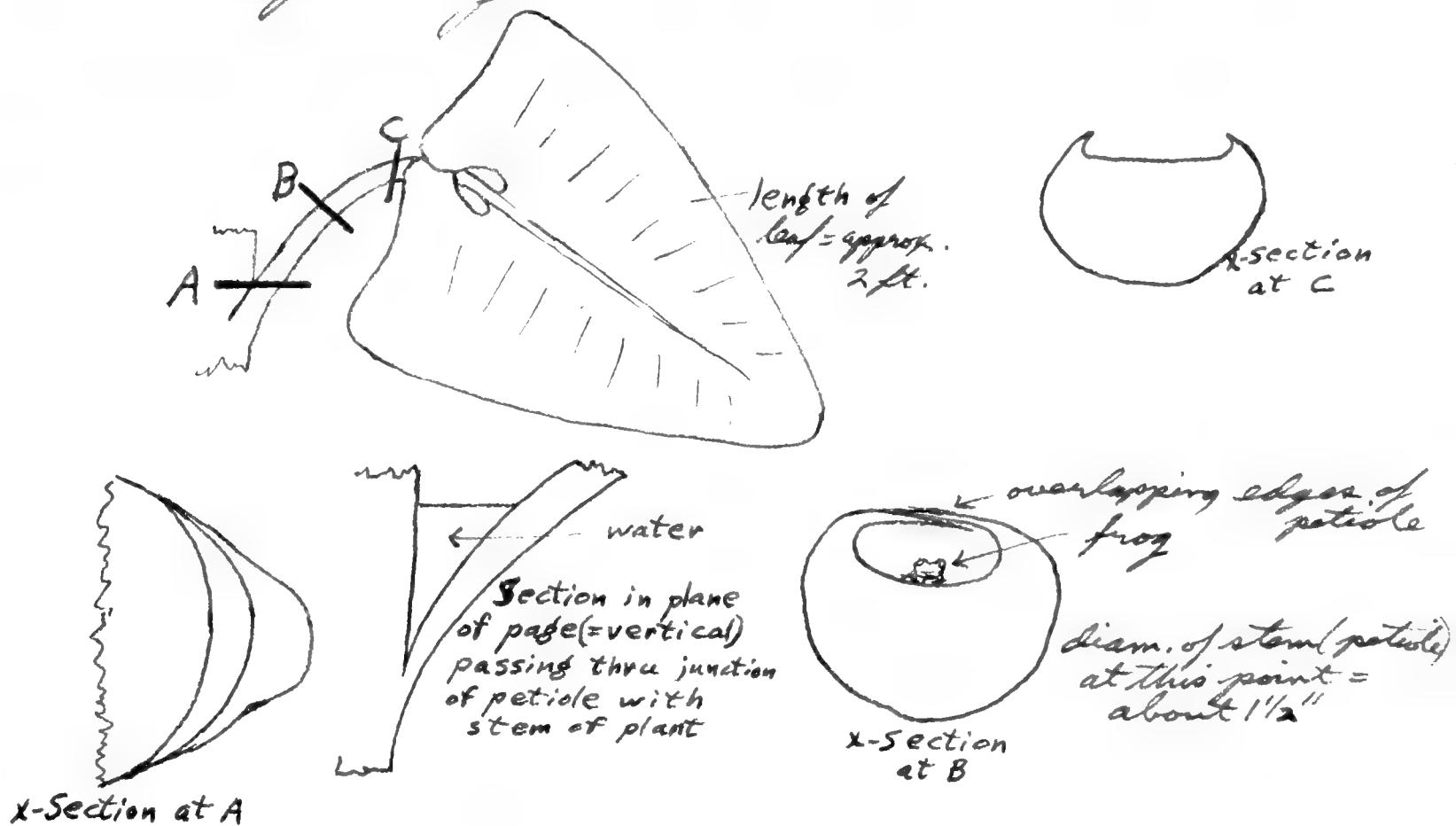
"*Hyla microcephala*"

Nov. 19 Villavieja, 1600 ft., ~~Forest~~ ^{Meta}, Colombia, S.A.
One lone individual and one amplexed pair taken. The lone animal was in a bush, calling, about 12" off the ground. It was at the edge of a 4½' x 10' pool. The amplexed pair was clinging to a ^{½" wide} grass blade at the water surface of the same pool, almost directly below the lone animal. In this vicinity, a chorus of these frogs waxed and waned during the time we were nearby. During the night, an egg mass was laid in the sack in which the amplexed pair was kept (#1567)

Hendrickson
1950

"*Hyla minuta*"

1/2 mi. E. Buenavista
Nov. 21 ~~Caño Parado~~, 3100 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
Two individuals (#1580 & #1581) taken
from petiole of large-leaved "elephant-ear"
plant. This plant was about 10 ft. from
the point of capture of the im. Bufo
"nigropunctatus" (#1579) taken today. See
species account for this animal for
description of local environment.



The niche of the frogs is best described
by the above diagrams. Both were in
the same petiole, in the enclosed portion.
Both were facing up, toward the leaf.
Temp. of similar spot on another petiole of
same plant = 20°C . Many other petioles ~~were~~
~~not~~ had no sections which were completely
enclosed, as at B; Such enclosed niches
were easy to find, however. The frogs

Kendrickson
1950

"*Nyctala minata*"

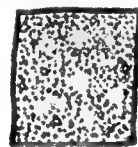
1/2 mi. E Buenavista

Nov. 21 Caño Parado, 3100 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

were very agile and active, once disturbed.

(#1580)
One was crushed during capture and died.

Dorsal view x3, #1581

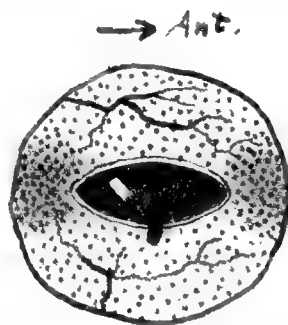


section of v. skin
X10 (approx.)

• = melanophore

○ = guanophore

○ = open space in melanophore
stipple; with tint of
copper behind pectoral
girdle, changing to
white on abdomen.



Eye X10 (approx.)

Dissection of both did not definitely determine sex (insufficient magnification), but I believe #1581 is an immature ^(?) ♀.

Hendrickson
1950

"*Phyllobates cyanosus*"

Nov. 25 46 km. S, 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Saw two (Dr. Stebbins captured one); my
number is #1609. Both were hopping
on floor of cleared forest trail (20' wide)
among leaves and ^{some} grass when seen.
Probably they had been "flushed"
from under cover in the leaf
litter. Another, smaller one, was
seen and missed. They kept on
moving and were difficult to
find again and catch in the leaf
litter. See Dr. Stebbins notes for
color description.

Hendrickson
1950

"*Phylllobates ruber*"

- Nov. 23 5 km. S. Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
#1601 Taken from under rotting slab
off palm trunk (10' long \times 11" wide \times 1"-2 1/2" thick)
lying with hard surface down on bare,
damp clayey soil. Temp. of soil = 24.8°C .
Temp. of air at 6" = 28.3°C . Soil formed cast,
did not break on tapping. Many fine roots
matted through soil. The piece of cover
lay at the side of a forest trail which
ran down a cleared lane about 10' wide.
Straight up, therefore, was a clear
space allowing a short period of
insolation; otherwise the dense forest
gave almost complete shade. The
spot was about 5' or 6' above the
stream level, almost level (cut bank
to water of stream) and about
30 ft. from the Rio Ocoa. The frog
began to hop rapidly when uncovered.
#1602 was taken from under a
piece of dead wood about 3' \times 8" \times 3", in
a similar spot along the same trail.
See Dr. Stebbins' notes for color description.

Hendrickson
1950

"Phylllobates subpunctatus"

Nov. 14 Bogota, 8700 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.
In lieu of species account for first encounter with species, see journal for Oct. 15. As before, we had an overcast afternoon with occasional showers. We found the frogs calling from many points on the hillside as before (perhaps a slightly weaker chorus?). We encountered specimens with little difficulty, and visiting the pool where we had previously found individuals carrying many tadpoles, we found them plentiful again. One small (newly metamorphosed) frog (without tail) was also taken in the water of the pool. See Dr. Stebbins' notes for re-description of call, sketch of pool, and color notes on animals.

Dec. 5 Dr. Stebbins and I collected again at the pool mentioned above. At 7:05 A.M. the water temp. was 12.0°C .; the air temp (no sun) at 6" was 11.3°C . A chorus of the frogs was going on, and we collected tadpole-carriers and a series of larger tadpoles.

Hendrickson
1950

Phyllobates subpunctatus

Dec. 29 (Notes on captive animals in Berkeley)

Several adults, including some bearing tadpoles on their backs, were brought home from Colombia successfully, and have been kept in an aquarium in the M.V.Z. bone room at about 12°C . Eventually all but two tadpole carriers were killed; on Dec. 28 both these were still carrying their tadpoles; one was killed then. ^{3 tad. dropped off, 3 stuck in P. area} On Dec. 29 (today) the tadpoles ^{on the remaining "carrier"} had all left the frog except for two tad. hanging on the extreme post. end of the adults body. The tad. which had "fallen off" were on the bottom of the aquarium in a thin film of water there. They were quite active. There was little or no yolk visible in the guts of the tadpoles. Water then added to depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Color notes on one of the tad. (#1) Animal invested in milky-clear envelope overlying opaque, dark-pigmented tissue of body proper. ^(this envelope not evident on tail) Region of outer envelope ant. to and between eyes with an irregular, loose net of melanophores. Loose scattering of small green-gold guanophores in envelope, mostly post. to eyes, and mainly

Hendrickson
1950

Phyllobates subpunctatus

Dec. 29 (Notes on captive animals in Berkeley)
in dorsal areas. All guanophores seen dorsally are of the same, slightly-greenish, gold color. The stippling of guanophores is ~~most~~ dense along the spinal region, with other less-dense stippling in diffuse fashion laterally. Two "parotoid-like" bulges, one behind each eye, are relatively free from guanophores. The eyes have a pupillary ring of close-set (single row) golden (greenish) cells, with a few scattered over the black iris surface. Laterally, the guanophores are seen to be limited to the areas of darkest melanin pigmentation. ~~On the~~ On the "cephalothoracic" $\frac{1}{2}$ of the body the lower limit of the guanophores is roughly along a line from mouth corner to center (d.v.) of tail base. On the "abdominal" $\frac{1}{2}$ of the body, they extend further onto the ventral surface, the non-guanistic area over the intestine (v. view) being about twice the ~~width~~ lateral thickness of the tail base in width. A few scattered guanophores can be seen on the tail and tail membrane.

Hyloxalus granuliventris (RCS)

~~Dendrobates~~ "punctatus"

Hendrickson
1950

Nov. 21 Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Many individuals along rushing
mountain stream (see ~~note~~ Tadpole
species account for today) and along
small diversion ditch bringing water
from stream to farmyard at
Buenavista. Near fast, fairly cool
water in all cases which I noted.
Took one immature with tail stub
(#1588) for use in making up develop-
mental series. Dr. Stebbins has
all tadpoles and other frogs recorded
in his catalogue. ~~He~~ See his
notes for color description, also.
Many individuals were calling
along the creek and the ditch,
but I could not approach closer
than about 8 ft. and could not
definitely identify the call with
this frog. Just before leaving
Buenavista we saw and heard
two individuals calling in the
barnyard. The call is a bell-like,
stuttering whistle, 3 notes above violin A:
"-----"

..... (long u)

The frequency of the notes is just a bit
faster than I can achieve with ~~with~~ ^{lung} control

Hendrickson
1950

Hyloxalus granuliventris (RCS)
Dendrobates "punctatus"

Nov. 21 Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

of breath while trying to whistle a rapid series of short notes. I can achieve the best imitation (for me!) by whistling a clear, prolonged ~~whistle~~ note, 3 notes above violin A, while lightly slapping my relaxed cheeks with my fingers (as rapidly as I can flutter my wrist). This produces as well the slapping noise, which must be ignored, but the frequency and general character of each note are closer to the frog's call. Four calls timed were:

13 seconds duration

11 " "

11 " "

12 " "

The animal showed some response to my attempts at imitation of the call.

Hendrickson
1950

Rana palmipes

Nov. 19 Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
One taken at edge of creek just S of town. It was sitting ~~beside~~ on wet mud about 3" from the water, at the foot of a 3'-4' grass-covered, steep bank. I saw several others; they gave a fairly strong, whitish eyeshine which was visible in the light of the headlamp before the body of the frog could be made out.

Nov. 22 About 12 seen, about 6 taken. All were in open, on stream banks or bars (mud, rice hull drifts, stream debris, or rock-and-mud). Very active, and powerful jumpers, some successfully evaded the hand or net at the last instant.

~~Temp~~

8:40 P.M. temp. of frog = 23.5°C .
air temp. at 6" = 25.0°C .
water temp. = 25.1°C .

9:00 P.M. temp. of frog = 23.6°C .
air temp. at 6" = 23.0°C .

Reptiles

Hendrickson
1950

Ameiva

Nov. 1 1-5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Took one (#1489) just N of Villavieja,
in tall grass on the R.R. embankment.
Air ^{dew} temp. was 37.2°C . Shade temp.
then (12:00 M.) was 32°C . This animal
was one of ~~a pair~~ ^{two} flushed at
this point. They were within 12"
of each other when first noted.
Two other lone animals were seen
on the return walk: one beside
the R.R. tracks just S of the Quebrada
Lajas bridge, the other about $\frac{1}{8}$ mile
below (S) the bridge near camp.
Both were in tall grass. ^(12" / 18") The
last of the two apparently went
down a hole, although I could
not locate the hole.

Nov. 2 Saw one *Ameiva* (glimpse) in foot-high
grass on R.R. embankment about 200
yds. S. of bridge near camp. It was
alert and shy and I could not
approach it with a snare. The
shade temp. of the air was about
 30°C .

Nov. 3 Saw a small individual (about 4"-5" snout-
vent length) in tall grass beside
R.R. tracks just S. of bridge near camp.
Skinned an immature (RCS# 4988) specimen
in brush at camp.

Wendrichson
1950

Ameiva

Nov. 4 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
At 9:40 A.M. snared adult ♂ (#1498) in brush patch near house about ~~1~~ 1 km. N of camp via the road. Unlike Ameiva noted heretofore, this animal was not in tall grass. The brush patch was composed largely of 2'-4', flexible stemmed, non-thorny bushes (leaves somewhat pubescent, about 3" x 1"; flowers small, red, in groups at top of shrub ^(specimen of plant saved)); beneath the crowns of the bushes there was a relatively open space, and fairly good, dappled shade. The animal, followed very cautiously with a snare for about 10 min., was hunting actively and was seldom disturbed by me, so far as I could tell. It moved jerkily along, the head and fore-body swinging from side to side as it investigated the ground. It paused frequently to dig, with one foot at a time making repeated movements or (?) once, with both feet digging alternately as a dog digs. At several points it dug holes 3/4" to 1" + deep. It caught and ate a beetle (or earwig) as I tried to snare it. While being removed from the

Hendrickson
1950

Amesiva

3

Nov. 4 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
snare it bit me on the index finger —
a square, champing bite, not a slashing
one, and the force of the bite coupled
with the sharp jaws broke the tough
skin of the fingertip so that it bled
for about 1 minute. The shape of
the bite may be worthy of record:



(X2) This was done with the
ant. tip of the lizard's jaw.

Temp. of lizard = 37.1°C.
Air temp. (shade) = 28.4°C.
Substrate (sun) = 40.0°C.
" (shade) = 30.8°C.

At about 11:00 snared another fairly large
specimen (#1499) in same situation as
#1498 (about 200 ft. distant):

Temp. of lizard = 39.9°C.
Air temp. (shade) = 34.6°C.
Substrate (sun) = 46.8°C.
" (shade) = 36.6°C.

At 11:30 snared small individual
about 50 ft. from #1499, in same
situation as 1st two.

Temp. of lizard = 39.1°C.
Air temp. (shade) = 35.1°C.
Substrate (sun) = 47.0°C.
" (shade) = 37.8°C.

Hendrickson
1950

Ameiva

~~Nov. 4~~ Nov. 4 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

♂ ad.; snout-vent = 141 mm. (JRH #1499)

air 1/2" above ground in shade = 36.1°C.

soil = 50+°C.

2:04	30.8°	
2:08	37.2°	sporadic struggling against leash (holding body off ground somewhat now)
2:09		struggling & biting at leash
2:10		actively responds to my movements by attempts to escape
2:11	40.0°	
2:13	41.2°	increased respiration rate; limbs not yet affected
2:15	42.5°	mouth open; panting breathing jerky or very rapid, shallow
2:18	43.0°	active struggling; panting hard (head bobbed & lagged somewhat - in trouble now)
2:20	43.4°	some loss of equilibrium; legs not yet paralyzed; panting hard
2:24	44.1°	active struggling; audible panting while held for temp.
2:27		overcast developing; ground temp. in sun = 48.5 48.5°C.
2:29	43.5°	flipping & struggling hard
2:35	42.8°	panting hard, but active & well-coordinated.
2:38		ground temp in sun = 46.1°C.

- experiment stopped and animal
kept for test on hotter day.

Vanderickson
1950

Ameiva

Nov. 7 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

~~at, and~~

JRH #1499, temp. experiment continued;
shade temp., camp thermometer = 28.8°C . Air temp.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " above ground (shade) at test locality = 33°C . Soil
temp. test spot = 46.2°C . (climbing slowly)

12:02 P.M.	30.6°C .	- start
12:07	35.1°C .	- quiet for the most part, until I cause attempts to escape by my movements.
12:12	38.2°C .	- resp. appears to be about 3/sec. - some spontaneous escape movements
12:14.5	39.9°C .	- breathing deeper \Rightarrow - resp. = about 2/sec. at 12:14
12:18	39.8°C .	- mouth opened; panting for 1st time - resp. = about 3-4/sec. at 12:17
12:22	43.2°C .	- resp. deep & about 1.5-2/sec.; mouth opened about $\frac{1}{4}$ " at jaw tips; fully active when disturbed - spontaneous attempts to escape. head bob & panting; tries to approach me (for shade?) arms relaxed, thermom. enters easily.
12:26	43.0°C .	- actively trying to approach me (anyly. slight move shade?); breathing deep & about 1.5/sec.
12:30	43.4°C .	
12:36	43.0°C .	- a cool breeze has sprung up and is apparently negating the solar heating. The animal has remained about the same since 12:22.
12:43		- animal shaded while windbreak rigged
12:58	41.1°C .	- shaded since 12:43 while windbreak rigged
1:03	44.4°C .	- no movement of hind legs impaired
1:04.5	44.6°C .	- can't right itself when turned on back. panting stopped still attempts to bite finger placed on nose tip.
1:06	44.0°C .	- eyelids almost closed; slight occasional gaping, but no other movement
1:08	44.6°C .	- tongue slowly in & out several times
1:10	45.4°C .	- dead; soil temp = 45.0 ; air in shade at $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 33.5° - 34.5°

- in poor condition and died at low temp relative to fresh-caught animals?

Hendrickson
1950

Ameiva "viridis"

Nov. 19 Villavicencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
See Journal for today for notes on habitat
& actions.

Temp. of ♀ ^{#1565} = 38.8°C.
Temp. of ♂ ^{#1566} = 37.9°C.
air temp. at 6" (shade) = 30.0°C.
air temp. at 6" (sun) = 31.4°C.

Nov. 23 5 km. S Villavicencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Numbers seen and collected during the
day. They were found in cleared areas,
along with *Cnemidophorus* (see
species account for today) and were also
commonly seen in uncleared forest (usually
where small gaps in the tree cover allowed
sun to dapple the ground). There seemed
a definite tendency for the *Ameiva*
to inhabit areas of heavier growth
(than the *Cnemidophorus*), where there was
less insolation.

9:45 A.M. im., 46 mm. = 37.1°C.

air at 6" = 30.8°C.

substrate = 32.3°C.

- crawling over dead leaves
and through grass &
herbs at edge of
cleared forest trail

10:20 A.M. ♂, 145 mm. = 39.4°C.

air at 6" = ~~26.0~~ 26.0°C.

substrate = 34.0°C.

- moving over forest
floor in area of
dappled sun.

10:25 A.M. im., 55 mm. = 36.6°C.

air at 6" = 27.6°C.

substrate = 30.4°C.

- moving in and over pile
of dry, cut palm leaves
at edge of clearing

Hendrickson
1950

"Anole 1463"

Oct. 26 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Took one (#1463) from 2" diam. dead stick in thick thorn bush on high flat S. of camp. It was active, but seemed to tend toward hiding and rapid evasive actions rather than running away. Was running on the ground when I first saw it.

~~Nov. 1 Repeatedly I have seen well-warmed and active animals run swiftly for a short distance, then stop suddenly, and with the body motionless, flutter one "hand" very rapidly. The motivation for this is not apparent to me, nor is the result apparent.~~

Hardin
1950

Anadia bogotensis

Nov. 14 Bogotá, 8800 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S. A.

Collected one specimen (#) on hills at E. side of city. It was on a grass-mat and bracken-covered W-facing slope, in "full sun" under a 12" X 10" X 6" rock. The animal was curled up on a "dry" mat of dead grass and grass stems and roots, on the downhill side of the rock, about 1"-1 1/2" above the damp soil. It did not run when uncovered, and struggled very little when grasped. It opened its mouth but ~~moved little~~ did not thrash its body. Temp. of mat where taken = 15.4°C.

Kendrickson
1950

"Villavo Anole"

Nov. 23 5 km. S. Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Snared one (#1600) on trunk of small palm (6'-7' high trunk) in cleared area about 50' from nearest forest or brush border of clearing. The palm was roughly similar in appearance (leaves) to a date palm. The lizard avoided me for some time by running around the trunk of the palm, but showed an apparent reluctance to leave the tree and enter the surrounding 8"-12" grass. See Dr. Stebbins' notes for color notes on this species.

Hendrickson
1950

Cnemidophorus lamarisatus

Oct. 21 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

On the sparsely-vegetated S slope of the quebrada S of camp, at about 3:00 P.M., I found 2 individuals in the shade of a small thorn bush. One (the more vividly-colored) was grasping the other (slightly smaller) animal by the back skin just anterior to the pelvic region. The "aggressor" seemed to be oblivious to my attempts to capture the pair. The one being held made strenuous efforts to escape, and successfully evaded me, running back and forth under the bush. They shuttled back and forth thus 5 or 6 times, evading me. At length, I used my gun barrel to "herd" them out onto bare ground; I could not force them out into the hot sun, and eventually, they broke apart and escaped.

Oct. 28 Many have been seen since coming to this camp. Paulino is able to snare 10 or more a day near camp if ~~the~~ we so wish.

Nov. 1 Repeatedly I have seen well-warmed, active, animals run swiftly for a short distance,

Hendrickson
1950

Cnemidophorus lemniscatus

2

- Nov. 1 5 km. N. Villavieja, 400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
then stop suddenly, and - with the body motionless - "flutter" one forepaw rapidly. Neither the stimulus nor the effect of this is apparent to me. Dr. Stebbins has suggested that it might "stir up" insects.
- Nov. 2 When fairly cold, the "hard flutter" is slowed down to a rather slow "waving," but consistently occurs, nevertheless. Perico today snared a female with a male gripping her by the back skin ~~in the lumbar region~~ behind the forelimbs. The male did not release his grip, and he carried them to camp and arrived (about 1 minute later) with them still together, the male hanging onto the ~~snared~~ snared female with a "bulldog" grip.

Hendrickson
1950

Cnemidophorus

Nov. 23 5 km. S Villavicencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

Numbers seen and collected; in contrast to the *Ameiva* ~~seen~~ also seen and collected today, the *Cnemidophorus* were noted almost solely in cleared areas or, ^{especially,} at edges of clearings. In a recently cleared area near the road we found the heaviest population. Here there was a growth of coarse grass, herbs, and low shrubs 8"-24" high, and many stumps and tangles of dead sticks. See *Ameiva* ~~seen~~ species account for today for description of habitats noted. Three or four times during the day I noted animals climbing among tangled brush and vines well above the ground (12"-36"). One followed in attempt to snare it did the following: seen on dead 8" log lying on ground; worked length of log and jumped to 3' high stump about 6" from end of log; ascended stump and walked on a vine (1/4" diam.) ^{3' in air,} across a space of about 18" to a tangle of brush and vines; crawled and jumped through this tangle, eventually disappearing into the tangle at a height of about 4'-4 1/2' above ground. It acted very much

Hendrickson
1950

Cnemidophorus

Nov. 23 5 km. S. Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
like the Mabuya seen near
Instituto Roberto Franco (Dr. Stebbins
collected one of these on Nov. 19 - see his
notes, etc.). The above *Cnemidophorus*
was first seen at about 8:45 A. M.
The animal was seen clearly over a
space of 5-10 minutes; I personally am
certain it was not the skink whose
actions it copied so closely.
Temperature data - see following page.

Hendrickson
1950

Cnemidophorus

Nov. 23 5 km. S Villavicencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

No.	size	sex	time	temperatures			activity and where found
				cloaca	air at 6" (at mouth)	substrate	
1	97mm.	♀	8:25 A.M.	39.6°C.	29.8°C.	33.3°C.	running in 6"-8" grass in sunny clearing
2	106mm.	♂	8:50 A.M.	38.5°C.	30.1°C.	38.0°C. (on dead log)	snarled while working along upper surface of dead, fallen log.
3	83mm.	♂	9:15 A.M.	37.8°C.	28.0°C.	30.9°C. (on damp soil)	moving over substrate in 12"-18" green herbs at edge of forest clearing.
4	123mm.	♂	10:30 A.M.	37.4°C.	30.8°C.	35.5°C.	moving over ground in 8"-10" grass and dead leaves at margin of river growth (clearing edge)
5	81mm.	♀	3:50 P.M.	38.5°C.	29.9°C.	43.5°C. (dry, sandy soil)	working in river-margin brush on dry, sandy soil.
6	101mm.	♂	3:55 P.M.	36.7°C.	29.0°C.	36.0°C. leaf litter in brush pile	in brush pile beside river - on leaf-littered sandy soil

Gonatodes

Hendrickson
1950

Oct. 22 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

This species seems rather common, and is frequently seen on the trunks of trees, in and on dead logs, etc. Today I saw several on a shaded 6-10 ft. cliff of the local clayey rock. They hid in fractures in the rock which caused by sliding sections moving off the cliff. In the dense brush near camp I chased two into a tree cavity inhabited by a swarm of small bees.

Oct. 28 Numbers can be found almost anywhere if they are searched for. Their local name is "juliana" (or "juliano"?)

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Saw many on walls of cemetery and chapel during night visit. They were very easy to catch (by hand) with a head light at night.

Hendrickson
1950

"small, skin gecko"

1/2 mi. E Buenavista

Caño Parado, 3100 ft.

Nov. 21

Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

Beneath 15" x 10" x 7" rock resting on damp sandy soil about 15' from & 5' above water of clear, rushing mountain creek. Soil quite damp, but could not squeeze water from it. Temp. of soil = 19.9 °C.; air temp at 6" (shade) at 9:50 A.M. = 21.8 °C. Walls of canyon in which stream runs (on ^Nslope of which animal was taken) ~~were~~ eroded clean by slides in spots; covered with 5'-8' ferns, dense brush, & vines in non-eroded spots (most of walls vegetated). Niche of animal - 90% shade. Animal moved quickly, but was easily captured when it remained motionless after first movement. Its dark brown color closely matched the color of the soil. It was exceedingly thin-skinned and delicate, and dried up before it was preserved (probably from heat while still out in field) see Dr. Stebbins specimen ^{of this species} for this day - the two appeared identical to me. ~~550~~ (RCS#5069)

Hardy
1950

Leiocephalus

Nov. 14 Bogotá, 3800 ft., Cundinamarca, Colombia, S.A.
Took one moving rather sluggishly across
top of a broken-and-crumb-covered
rockpile. This was on a W-facing
slope in "full sun" at the base of a
10'-30' cliff. In a sunny day I imagine
this would be one of the warmest spots
on this hillside. The animal was moving
one hind foot; the stump seemed
well-healed. Possibly this infirmity
accounted to some extent for its
seeming sluggishness.

Hendrickson
1950

Thecadactylus rapicaudus

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
~~Villavieja~~
Saw one large individual inside
chapel in ^{town} cemetery. It was very
shy and concealed itself in a crack
so that we could not collect it.
Local name is "salamangueja", and
its feet are believed to be highly
venomous.

Hendrickson
1950

Aguana

Oct. 25 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

At about 7 A.M. Perico led me to a 3'-3½" (total length) specimen ensconced in the topmost branches of a slender tree (*Indigofera suffruticosa*? very tall for this "tree"?) It was about 40 feet off the ground. The tree was in a dense thicket on the S side of the quebrada S of camp, about 75 yds E. of the banana patch (which is almost due S of camp). I climbed as high as I was able, and, after a number of unsuccessful attempts, pulled the noose taught on the animal. It wriggled free, and fell to the ground, and escaped. It seemed more yellow (less green) than the one Dr. Stebbins brought in on Oct. 23(?). It was more sluggish than I had expected, allowing considerable thrashing of its perch and abortive attempts with the noose and making only minor evasive movements. Was it warming up in the sun at that hour, and would it have been more wary later on in the heat of the day?

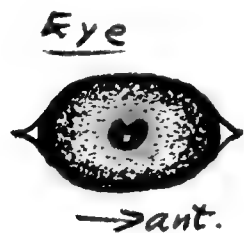
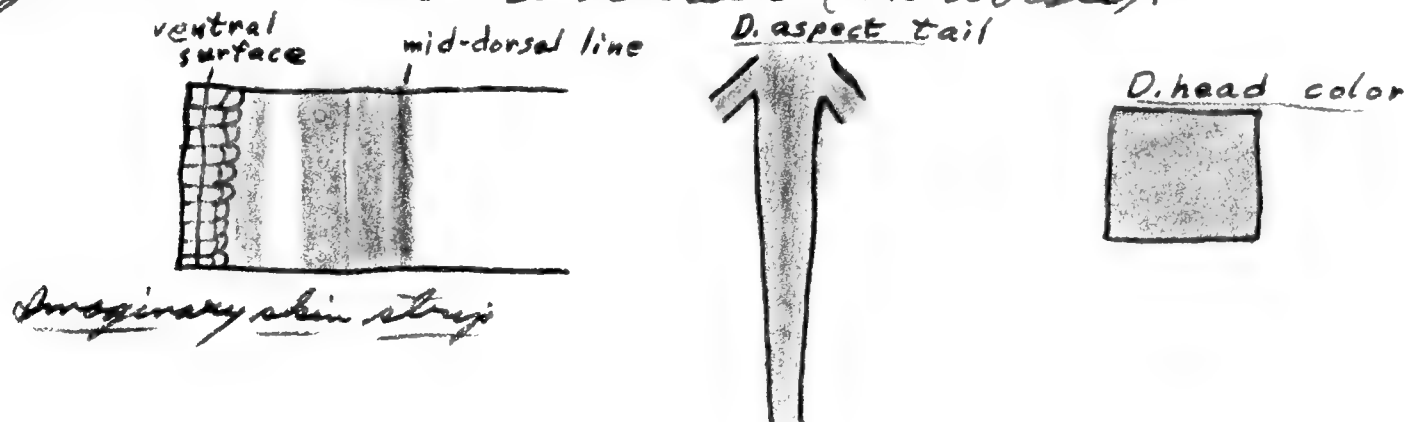
Nov. 1 5³ km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Paulino thinks he saw an individual beside the Magdalena River just S of Quebrada Fajas. The area is one of lg. trees.

Hendrickson
1950

"lizard"

Nov. 25 ~~El Estero~~, 4 km. S, 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

Took one immature (#1608) among leaves and grass on cleared trail (20' wide).



Hendrickson
1950

Lizard eggs

Nov. 21 Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
~~Buena Vista~~

Under 10" x 3' x 4"-6" piece of dead wood (natural) found 17 lizard eggs. Temp. of soil = 22.6°C. Eggs resting on dark, damp, root-exposed soil. 13 of eggs in one cluster in pocket at one side, 4 others scattered singly at other points under the piece of wood. On open, grassy, NW-facing slope (15°?) in full sun. Nearby a 5' x 10' patch of low brush. About 20' W., the border between this grassy field and ~~the~~^a steep W-sloping forested area. First egg was bad (?). 2nd contained embryo (#1578). Lg. 1/2"-long black ant under same cover. Two more embryos ~~later~~ dissected out and placed with first, ^{all} under #1578.

Hendrickson
1950

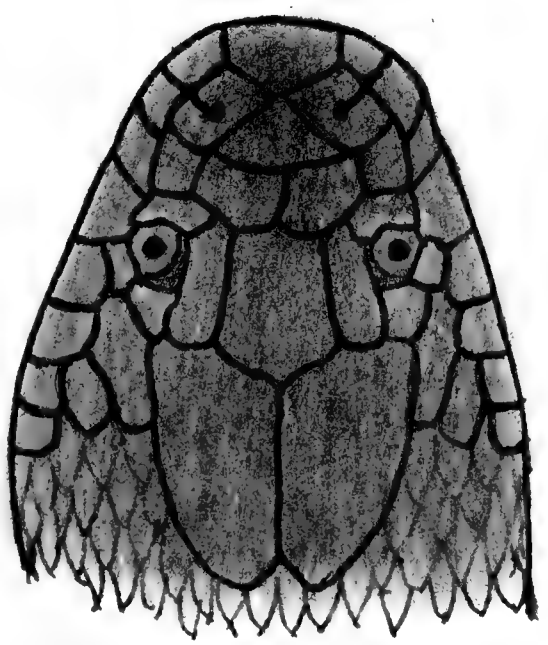
Helicops

Nov. 30 46 km. S, 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
This snake was "swimming" in swift water where the creek flowed over a smooth section of bed rock to the river. It "swam" under water, bracing itself on bottom irregularities, for about 3 minutes before a good opportunity for seizing it arrived. Eventually it reached a pile of three large rocks in midstream; it entered a crack in this pile under water, and with prodding, its head appeared above water.

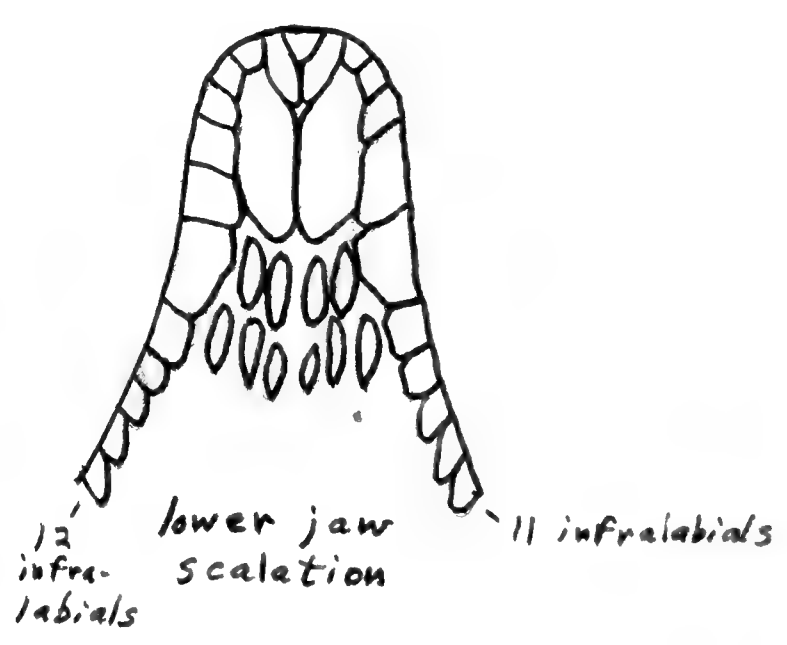
"dorsal" scale rows

neck	mid-body	post. body (just ant. to anal)	Dactylostege	Prostege
26	23	17	132	^L 78/ ^R 77 + 1 terminal

Snout vent length = 556 mm.
Total length = 784 mm.



Dorsal view of head
with color



12 infralabials
lower jaw scapulation
11 infralabials

Hendrickson
1950

Helicops

Nov. 30 46 km S, 22 km W San Martin, 1600 ft, Meta, Colombia, S. A.

yellow cream ground color
— orange tint



Dorsal ground color



Ventral colors
black pattern

Hendrickson
1950

"*Lampropeltis*"

Nov. 18 Apiay, 17 km. S.E. Villaviciencia, ^{1600 ft.} Meta, Colombia, S.A.
RC S #5051, obtained from the army
officers as dead specimen. It was killed
this morning under a foot-scraper
grating (wooden) at the foot of the porch
steps at Officer's Quarters. There was
a heavy rain last night, and the
men assumed it had come to that
spot (under the shelter of the
porch eaves) to get out of the
rain. The officers, unlike many of
the local people, knew it was
non-poisonous. It contains a number
of large eggs

Hendrickson
1950

Leptodeira

Nov. 18 Apizay, 17 mi. S.E. Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
#1563 taken as "1 day-old" dead specimen
(dead 1 day) in grassy area on army
base. It was lying where it had
been killed, I was told. This
snake was believed venomous by
the officers and men.

Kendrickson
1950

Helicops

Nov. 25 4.6 km. S, 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
#1611 taken under dead leaves and sticks
(stream drift) on cobble and sand-mud bar
beside creek near its mouth on Rio Diego.
Temp. of snake = 25.3°C .
air temp at 6" (shade) = 26.2°C .
substrate = 24.6°C .
water of creek = 23.6°C .

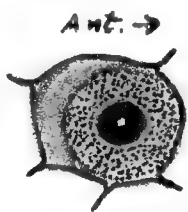
The snake was about 4" above, 24" from
the water of the creek, about 30 yds.
from its junction with the Rio Diego.
The bar on which I found it is about
15 yds. long x 8 ft. wide. About 6' from
the snake was a 3' high cut bank,
above which was the forest. The
creek is clear and fast.

Nov. 29 - Color notes:

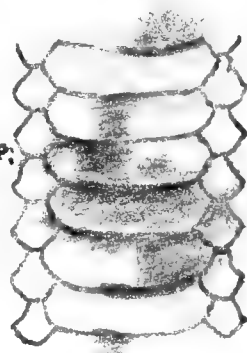
Head:
(dorsal)



Rt eye:



Ventral
Surface:
(1/3 way
post.)

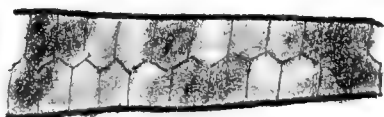


pattern of
black repeated
E gap of 1
clear scale
between
blotches

Side view:
(1/3 way post.)



Tail (v. surface)



Nov. 30 Took one (no number - specimen given to
Dr. Medem) at about 9:30 P.M. about
15 yds. below collection locality of #1611.

Hendrickson
1950

Caiman (?)
(specimens not taken - sight records)

Oct. 22 Quebrada Laja, about 3 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

As I crossed the bridge over the stream at about 9:00 A.M., a small individual (18") plunged off a boulder into the shallow, muddy water. It entered the water with a "loud" splash, like the turtles with which I am familiar in the U.S. It remained with head exposed, moving among the boulders at the stream edge (in a fairly fast current). Upon my approaching closer it submerged and did not reappear.

Nov. 2 "Flushed" a large (5'?) individual from a small bar about 10 ft. out in the Magdalena River near the mouth of Quebrada Lajas. It was lying in tall grass and I did not see it until it moved. As in the case of the small individual seen on Oct. 22, it did not slide into the water, but launched itself vigorously at a "run" and entered the water with a splash.

Nov. 3 Jacklighted, and approached but could not collect a 4' (?) specimen at about 9:30 P.M. in shallow water at mouth of Quebrada Lajas (on Magdalena River). The eye reflection is a light ruby red. The animal allowed approach to

Caiman (?)

(specimens not taken - sight records)

Nov. 3 5 km. N. Quebrada Lajas, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
 within about 20 ft., but I could not
 figure any way to prevent it washing
 away if shot (the current was swift),
 so I did not shoot at it. It apparently
 was touching bottom, but kept the
 tail undulating as if this were necessary
 to maintain its position in the
 swift water. I did not observe it
 to blink at all in the bright light.
 It did not move about or show any
 signs of doing so, and I left it as
 I found it.

Nov. 5 Returning from Villavieja via R.R. tracks
 with Perico, we stopped off at the "puerto"
 to the River just S. of Quebrada Lajas
 bridge. I saw a caiman, swimming in
 the water; I estimate the distance from
 nostrils to eyes on this animal to
 be about 10". It swam slowly away
 from me down a side-branch of
 the river (an island at this point
 divides the river). We followed
 it down to the mouth of Quebrada
 Lajas and watched it from a
 distance, paddling and splashing
 the water in a fairly quiet shallow
 spot on the opposite side of the

Hendrickson
1950

Caiman (?)
(specimens not taken - sight records)

3

Nov. 5 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
river branch. It remained in this one spot, paddling and splashing with all legs and with its tail, undulating the body as it did so. Penico said it was "playing" in the water. Its head, seen at fairly close range (50 ft.?) when first sighted, was a warm yellow-tan in color.

Nov. 8 ~~In~~ Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
On island adjacent to town, Paulino led us to a "habitual" lair of a caiman which he says is about 1 meter long. This is a small "bay" where an island stream joins the river. We placed a large baited hook, hanging at the water surface at this place. (see Journal for sketch of spot)

Hardrickson
1950

Caiman

Nov. 9 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Collected a ♀ (#1522) in a pool on
low ground W of the cemetery.
See map in today's journal for
more precise information on locality.
Dr. Stebbins got an intense red
eyeshine from a distance; in trying
to approach too close with the
shotgun I frightened it and it
submerged. Later, when leaving the
pool, I looked back and got its
eyeshine again. This time I shot
it (only head showing) with a full
load of #4 shot from about 25-30 ft.
away. It thrashed and beat the
water for a while, then all was
quiet. Dr. Stebbins saw a limb
slowly sink beneath the water,
and probing that spot with sticks,
we gradually guided it to one bank
of the pool. I got a noose of fishline
over its nose and was trying to
half-pull, half-guide it up onto
land when it became active again
and broke the line. Eventually I got another
noose on its head, and with Dr. Stebbins
prodding and lifting with a pole, we
worked it up into a banana patch, about

Hendrickson
1950

Caiman

Nov. 9 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
20'-30' from the water. We tied it to
a pole and hired two boys to
carry it to town. It appeared
dead by this time; however, at
about 11:00 P.M. it began to thrash
vigorously, breaking the wires holding
it to the pole. It walked about the
room actively for a few seconds,
creating some excitement, then it
relaxed again. We tied it outside,
to a tree.

Nov. 10 Three 50 c.c. shots of strong chloroform
solution were administered, but
until it was more than half-skinned,
violent reflexes halted the work
at intervals. Paulino, working near
the head, began playing with the relaxed
jaw; at one point he touched the
tongue with his hand, and the jaws
clamped shut. He extricated his hand
with difficulty and we treated about
5 tooth punctures. These soon became
very painful, as did one I received
while pressing hard on the teeth to
obtain a good grip while fleshing
the skull. Either the mucus was highly
irritating, or bacteria carried in it

Hendrickson
1950

Caiman

Nov. ~~10~~ 10 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
were inflaming the wounds. I am
inclined to believe the former, since
both Paulino's and my wounds were
painful for only about 2 days, the
pain and swelling gradually subsiding.

~~Nov. 19~~

Hendrickson
1950

Caiman

Nov. 19

~~At~~ Villavicencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Three small individuals seen (by headlamps)
in pool in creek, ^(8' wide x 3' deep in hills) just S of town. The pool
was a large one for this creek; it was about
18' wide and roughly 36' long (estimated), apparently
more than 3 ft. deep. It ~~was~~ was surrounded
by cut banks (3' on one side, about 6' on the other
side). The water of the creek was "milky-
clear" and smelled of sewage (?). The creek
was fairly rapid in the shallow hills, but
the water had no perceptible current in
the pool. Drifts of and rafts of what
appeared to be rice hulls, and stream
debris (sticks, etc.) piles were present.
All three were first seen in and near a
mass of stream debris and ooze (+ rice hull
"raft") near the higher cut bank. Later
one or two were also seen at
intervals near the lower cut bank
opposite, and under overhanging grass
from this bank (always only head visible,
usually detected only by eyeshine).
We were not carrying a gun, and attempts
to snare them proved unsuccessful.

Nov. ²²~~20~~

Again saw the three mentioned above;
this time snared one (#1592) with a
snare of #26 wire. Temp. of animal = 26.0°C. ,
water temp. (8:05 P.M.) = 25.1°C. It was

Hendrickson
1950

Caiman

Nov. 22 Villaviciencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
at nest, with only head showing, beside
the mass of debris about 1' 1/2' - 2' out from
the higher cut bank. When snared, it
repeatedly gave a distress call, and
continued to give the call for a time
when stimulated:

" " " "
 \ \ \ \
unh ~~unh~~ unh unh

Frequency of calling estimated at about
3 every 2-3 seconds, each call lasting
about 1/3 sec. Call began about
one octave plus 2 or 3 notes above
violin G, and ended on about violin
G. Syllabified, it might be written
"ooh" instead of "unh". Later in
evening, shot the other two animals
in the pool, but could not recover
either of them. At about 10:20 P.M.,
about 1/2 mile down the creek in another
fairly large pool, shot another
animal about 5" snout-to-eyes, but
lost it, too. At about 10:30 saw
another small individual in an
inaccessible spot under a cut
bank in another pool, but did not
try to collect it. See Dr. Stebbins'
notes for color description.

Hendrickson
1950

~~Caiman~~
Jacaretinga

Nov. 26 El Miso, 4 km. S., 2.2 km. W. San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
See Journal for today (#1613) This
was a ♀ with all small eggs in the
ovary. It had a 7"-8" fish in its
stomach. See Dr. Stebbins' notes for
eye color.

Hendrickson
1950

Jacaretinga

~~Dec.~~ Dec. 1 El Mico, 4 km. S 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

Went out with Carlos Balazar at about 7:00 P.M. to forest E of the ranch. We hunted for "cachiras" (Caimans) along a small, clear stream running through the dense forest. The stream runs fairly rapidly along its channel, but at many points is distributed over areas of quiet, clear pools and backwaters. I took two very young babies (# 8 #) from 1"-2" of clear water in a 6' x 10' pool, quiet, and with maximum depth of about 4". Water trickled into the pool at 3 separate points; there was a single 3'-broad x 4" deep connection ^{with} to the main stream course. Both babies ducked under and swam for cover underwater as I approached (rather noisily). When taken they began to give distress "croaks" and continued to do so for some time. The "croak" sounded almost identical to that given by the animal snared near Villaviciencia, as best I can recall it. About 7:45 P.M. I saw a larger (18"?) animal (#). The babies were still croaking (in a sack hung from my belt), and the larger animal approached to within about

Hendrickson
1950

Jacaretinga

Dec. 1 El Mico, 4 km. S, 2 km. W. San Martin, Dept. C., Meta, Colombia, I.A.
eight feet, swimming about 15 ft
straight toward me. Later in
the evening canoe visited another
animal (#).


Hendrickson
1950

Neurosternon

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Took one ^(#1508) on island adjacent to town.
It was moving toward the water (disturbed
by my approach), still about 3 ft. from
the water, when noticed. This was
at the edge of a pool (25' x 70' x 6"-10" ?)
in a ~~banana~~ banana grove near the
N ^(downstream) end of the island. Water temp. =
27°C., air at 6" (shade) = 24.5°C.
The pool was partially filled with
dead and decaying banana leaves.
The muck of the pool had a distinctly
foul odor. The turtle had a foul-
smelling muck as well.

Hendrickson
1950

pleurodire turtle

Nov. 23 5 km. S. Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
#1604 taken in small puddle in
middle of cleared (20' wide) trail through
forest. Puddle:  -2" = greatest
depth
Cloacal temp. of turtle = 29.1°C .
water temp. = 28.5°C .
Soft, oozy, yellow-brown mud
in puddle. Series of L. "obscura" (?)
tadpoles taken in same puddle (#1603)
When ~~noticed~~, turtle was completely
submerged, creating swirls of mud
in the fairly clear water (trying to
hide, or hunting tadpoles?).
See Dr. Stebbins' notes for color description
of this specimen.

11/11/11

Birds

Hendrickson
1950

Turkey Vulture

Oct. 29 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

A Duvion carcass was anchored within view of camp today, in hopes of attracting a King Vulture (no success). Numbers of Turkey and Black Vultures came in to the carcass, and several Caracaras also came in (as well as several small hawks - dark with white areas on wings - called "pichilingos" by Paulino). The Black Vultures came in most rapidly and seemed the most "tame". The Black and Turkey Vultures seemed about equal in dominance about the carcass; both dominated the Caracaras, which in turn drove off the "Pichilingos". At one time when three Turkey Vultures and one Caracara were the only birds actively working on the carcass, I was able to keep track of individual birds for about 15 minutes; there seemed to be a distinct peck-order among the three vultures, with one clearly dominant, and one rather clearly the "low man". Occasionally a Caracara would challenge a vulture, but was never able to stand its ground against the larger bird. The Caracaras ~~were~~ called frequently - rather like

Hendrikan
1950

Turkey Vulture

Oct. 29 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

a challenge. Once I saw a Caracara run about 20 ft. to chase away a "Pichilingo". At one time I looked up to see what appeared to be a mating (but may have been a fight) between two Turkey Vultures. The two birds stood almost breast-to-breast, with heads moving up and down, apparently pecking at each other. One obtained a grip on the other bird's neck, and, maintaining this hold, maneuvered onto the other bird's back. The two remained thus, actively struggling, with wings partly extended, for about 10 seconds, then broke apart. The aggressor showed no further interest in the other bird.

At about 10:30 P.M., beside road to Villavieja (from camp) near Quebrada Lajas, I found a Turkey Vulture sleeping in a tree. The woods were fairly dense and mesophytic at this point. The bird had its head tucked under a wing, and was not aroused immediately by the light. Its perch was a 1" diam. limb about 10 ft. above ground. See Black Vulture for this date.

Nov. 4

Hendrickson
1950

Black Vultures

Oct. 29 5 km N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
See account under Turkey Vulture for
this date. Local name is "chulu" (general)

Nov. 4 Walked about 2 km. N (NE?) of
camp to where a dead horse
was being consumed by vultures.
Saw many (50?) Black and Turkey
Vultures. The horse was lying in
2"-4" inches of swamp water; the
birds waded in this water without
hesitation. There was a great deal
of competition and loud, coarse
hissing (?) between individuals.
The eyes had been removed,
but otherwise there was no
opening made in the animal that
I could see. While sitting at a
point of vantage near the dead
horse, looking for King Vultures,
Perico related for me the story of
why vultures always attack the
eyes of a dead animal first. The
story harks back to long ago when
the animals could all talk. One
day a horse was lying asleep, sprawled
out with anus relaxed and partly
everted. A vulture flying over thought
the horse was dead; he alighted and took

Black Vulture

Nov. 4 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
a tentative bite at the exposed, tender
mucous membrane. The horse awoke
and inverted the anus instantaneously,
catching and carrying in the vulture's
head. Then followed a wild flight
across country until the vulture finally
extricated itself. This experience so
impressed the other vultures when told
to them, that a grand council was held
and they decided to ^{start on} ~~attack~~ the other
end of the animal first. Ever after,
the eyes have been attacked first.

Handrickson
1950

Sarcorampus

Oct. 25 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.


2 specimens seen soaring near camp in the afternoon. One was among a soaring group of vultures. The white primaries^(?) contrasting with ~~black~~^{dark} body and rest of wing^(?) were visible at a great distance. (were these vultures?)

Oct. 27 3 came in to a carcass^(?) thrown out after skinning. They appear to be King Vultures. They were shy compared to the black vultures, turkey vultures, and caracaras which also came in, and for this reason I feel that we had no opportunity to observe the true "pack" relationship between this and the smaller species. We tried unsuccessfully to collect one. Local name is "rey gallinasso"

Nov. 3 shot an individual sitting in a tree beside Quebrada Cerbatana about 3/4 mile below (WSW) camp. A dead pig was being consumed by a group of turkey and black vultures nearby. This bird had no white dorsally, unlike (to the best of my memory) the ones seen near camp on Oct. 27. Could it be an immature? I hung the supposedly dead bird in a tree

Hendrickson
1950

Sarcoramphus

- Nov. 3 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
and continued hunting on downstream.
Upon my return it was gone. Whether
it revived and moved away, or was
taken by a human or wild animal,
I do not know.
- Nov. 4 Walked to dead horses about 2 km.
N of camp (NE?) to try to collect
a specimen. Many Black and
Turkey Vultures were seen, but
none of this species.
- Nov. 5 Paulino, on direction of a local
resident, found the bird I had
shot on Nov. 3. It must have
revived sufficiently to have
broken loose from where it
was hanging and flopped (with
legs tied about 50 yards off. It
has been mauled by pigs (?) and
is very much fly-blown. I
shall save the skeleton only
(#1501) It is a young male (I believe
I am correct in assuming it to be
immature). This explains the lack
of white dorsally (?). Iris yellow
cere red-to yellow-to orange,
with fleshy prominence → 

Vandreschman
1950

Buteo magnirostris

Oct. 28 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Paulino shot a female with a 15 mm. diam. ovarian egg. It is buteo-like; the following brief color description was made: dark gray head, back, and upper wing surfaces (with rust on primaries of outer $\frac{1}{2}$ of wing); gray breast, gray- & white to tan- & white barred on belly and undersurface of wings. Tail with $\frac{1}{2}$ " (?) dark- & white bars; feet, cere, & bill margins bright yellow; greenish skin above eye; lower eyelid whitish; iris golden yellow. The bird had an Ameiva (?) tail (#1476) in its stomach and esophagus. Only skeleton and sample feathers were saved.

Herbreckson
1950

Caracara

Oct. 29 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
See species account for this date under
~~Turkey~~ Vulture.

Hendrickson

"Leptotila"

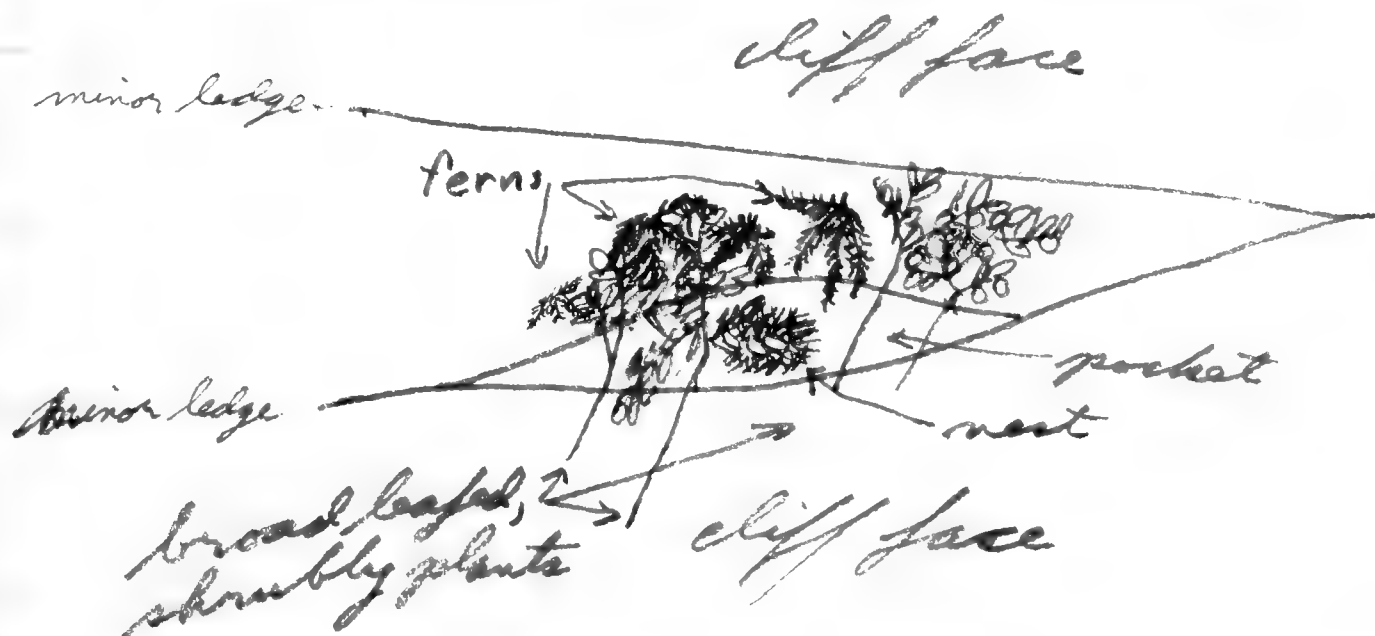
"mourning dove"

1950

(tan-breasted, gray-backed dove, the size of a turtle dove (larger?) with rounded, white-edged tail)

Oct. 22 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Found a nest containing two eggs in a pocket in a 6'-10' cliff-face W. of R.R. tracks, almost on a line thru camp and R.R. culvert just N of camp. The pocket ~~is~~ opened W.N.W. The nest was a flat collection of sticks and grass stems. A ~~female~~ ^{dove} flushed off the nest as I approached.



Nov. 1 Perico shot ~~on~~ a female with an ovoidal egg this P.M.; it was in a small tree in the thicket around camp. Local name (general) is "tortula"

Nov. 3 In Quebrada Carbatana about 1/2 mile downstream (WSW) from camp, watched two individuals sitting back and forth on a limb about 15 ft. above me, slapping one-another violently with their wings. I approached to

~~"Mourning dove"~~

Nelsonson (tan-breasted, gray-backed dove, the size
1950 of a turtle dove (larger?), with rounded,
white-edged tail)

Nov. 3 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
within about 20 ft. unnoticed by the
birds. No use of the beak was made,
the fight being purely one of wing-
blows - and what sounded and
looked like hard ones. This continued
for about 5 minutes, then one bird
apparently gave up and moved
off about 30 ft. The other did not
follow.

Nov. 7 Perico shot 4, 3 ♀♀ with enlarged
eggs; one with ca. 10 mm., 2 with
ca. 4 mm. eggs.

Endrekeon
1950

Columbigallina passerina

Oct. 28 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Numbers have been seen almost every time I have been out collecting. They are commonly seen along the low Eriodictyon-like bushes growing on semi-permanent silt bars in the quebrada, and also frequently seen along the more open portions of scrub growing along small side-tributaries of the quebrada. However, I also have seen them in the more dense patches of brush, both arid & riparian. In the dense brush they usually have drawn my attention by the rustling noise they make in the leaves, walking along on the ground. Local name (general) is "tortulita"

Oct. 30 Common all over in vicinity of Cerbatana Camp and areas where I have collected. Nowhere, however, do they seem to me to be as common as the rusty-chocolate dove of about the same size. Paulino has found a nest (which I believe to be of this species) about 50 ft. S. of the tents. It is in a small thorny tree (10 ft. ?), close to the trunk, about 6 ft. off the ground. It contains 2 eggs. I find a note written in Bogota to the effect that Dr.

Hendrickson
1950

Columbigallina passerina

Oct. 30 5 pm. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Alvaro Torres-borroto, of the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales in Bogota, has found this species nesting at all seasons in the Cauca and Magdalena Valleys.

Nov. 3 Today checked Paulina's nest (see Oct. 30) just S. of camp and was able to see the female at about 3 ft. distance. The dark guttate spots were evident, so I am sure the nest is of this species. 4 other nests have been found, but this is the only one I can definitely relate to this species. It is made of loosely interlocked twigs and (mainly) grass stems, mostly straight pieces. There is a slight concavity in which the eggs lie. The female, when she finally flushed, flew to the ground and walked rapidly away into the dense brush.

Hendrickson
1950

Ara

Nov. 23 5 km. S. Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
4 seen, and 2 (#1605 & #1606) collected,
in top of tall tree at edge of
forest clearing. They seemed
paired off, sitting close together
in couples, ~~and~~ billing and clucking
softly. The two collected were
taken with the same shot.

Hendrickson
1950

Aratinga

Oct. 27 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
These birds, in flocks of 4 to about 20,
have been noted almost every day, flying
high over camp. They are noted most
frequently ~~at~~ ^{usually} morning and evening hours;
at this time they are flying E. (A.M.) or W.
(P.M.). Apparently they spend the day near
the river and roost in the mountains (??).
At hours near mid-day they are also
sometimes noted, but their direction of
flight does not seem consistent and
may include N or S. They call back
and forth continuously as they fly;
The situation reminds me very much
of the Piñon Jay flocks encountered
flying high and calling over our
recent camp in Joshua Tree
National Monument. Today a
group, flying very fast, wheeled
in low near camp and lit in
a large tree W of camp near the
R.R. tracks. I shot ~~an~~ an individual
in order to examine it. It was
a medium-sized, green parrot
with a red forehead and a touch
of red on the throat base.

Brotozenis

Hendrickson
1950

Nov. 2 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
A flock of about 10-12 flew low over me and landed in a tree in a park-like flat just N of Quebrada Lajas bridge (W of tracks). They appeared identical with our camp pet, which Paulino says is called "perico de conegón" or "conegonero" because it builds its nest holes in the arboreal nests of termites ("conegones"). These birds squawk and screech much like the Aratinga which often pass high over camp, calling.

Hendrickson
1950

Forpus conspicillatus

Oct. 21 5 km N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Frequently seen in small groups and in pairs. One pair taken with single shot as they sat in top of small thorny bush. Crops of birds contained small (1 x 2 mm.) white seeds.

Oct. 24 A female was brought into camp this morning by a local boy, who found it "in a nest hole". It was established as a camp pet. In the afternoon, it laid an all-white egg.

Oct. 25 Birds seen by myself, Perico, and Paulino feeding on pitabayas (the fruit of the large candleabra-like cactus common in the area). The cactus is known locally as "cárdoz". The fruits are ripe, splitting and falling off, at this time.

A free male was observed coming into camp and "feeding" our captive female today. 6 to 8 times I witnessed the following performance: The male would actively wag and bob the head and neck (regurgitating?), then "feed" the female, who stretched out her neck to receive the "food". The contact was strongly reminiscent of a pigeon feeding its young, with a rapid, slight

Forpus conspicillatus

Oct. 25 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
moving back and an forth ("pumping") of
the two heads, with bills open and
appressed (the heads oriented 90° axis
rotation to each other). Local name
(general) is "perico" or "periquito".

Oct. 28 Nest with 3 eggs reported by local
boy - "in fence post beside R.R. tracks
about 1 km. S of camp". He wished
to return and capture the incubating
bird for sale to us; I declined.

Oct. 30 Found what I believe is a nest hole
in a "cardon" cactus stem (dead) on
high flat W of camp. A male and a
female remained close to the hole,
and the female entered it.

Nov. 2 A nest containing 2 eggs was found in
a fence post near the R.R. tracks
about 4 km. N of Villavieja. A number
of parakeets were in the vicinity;
I did not distinguish the owners of
the nest.

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
~~Apparently~~
Apparently common in drier environs
of town. Heard (?) on island
next to town.

Hendrickson
1950


Trogon conspicillatus


Nov. 23 5 km. S. Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
Flock of about 6 seen, and 2 males
shot (1 by Dr. Stebbins) for examination
in hand. They seemed slightly
different in color and in intensity
of color from the Magdalena Valley
specimens. (Less yellow, more gray on
head?, more intense blue?)

Henderson
1950

Crotophaga ani

Oct. 28 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

Took my first specimen today, ^(#1472) from top of small tree in thick brush beside quebrada just west of R.R. bridge (one which is near camp). Another individual hung around for a few minutes, calling, but I was unable to collect it. Both birds were extremely shy - perhaps from the heavy shooting they suffered yesterday when Dr. Stebbins collected 7, and from further shooting early this morning (when he collected another individual). I had to use full load #12's to bring it down. I believe this species would be clearly distinguishable from C. sulcirostris, now that I have seen it. It seems a great deal larger than sulcirostris (forme). The call I heard is a strong, clear, ascending whistle: , very different

"who-eeet"
from ^{the} sulcirostris: 
"scree"

Nov. 1 It has occurred to me that all the birds (~~2~~) taken ~~one~~ (7) on the 27th were males (all from same flock); all (2) were females (RCS #4931?) taken on the 28th - presumably from the same flock. Today we each took one, again

Handwritten
1950

Crotophaga ani

Nov. 1

5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
presumably from the same flock -
both were females. We are beginning
to wonder if the sexes are flocking
together at this season. Local
name is "hirizuelo" ("irihuelo?")

Nov. 2

A flock of about 5 seen about 500 yds.
N of Quebrada Tajas bridge. I assume
all ⁵ were C. ani, accompanied by about
4-5 C. sulcirostris. Calls of both species
were heard and I tried as best I
could to refer the calls to individual
birds. My identification by call seemed
to be confirmed by size differences.
(This size difference which seems so
apparent, ^{to me} is mostly a difference in
tail size & length, I believe.

Nov. 3

One of ~~three~~ four birds shot from
a flock near the mouth of Quebrada
Cerbatera was of this species; the
other three were C. sulcirostris.

Nov. 5

Flock containing at least three
C. ani about 1 km. N Villavieja
near R. R. tracks.

Nov. 8

Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Calls heard several times on island
next to town. This species was the only
Crotophaga species heard on the island.

3

Crotophaga ani

Introduction
1950

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
One bird (not saved) was shot for confirmation of identification.

Nov. 21 Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
A flock of about 10 seen and heard calling from fence row scrub vegetation on ridge (cleared land) about 1 block S of farmhouse.

Nov. 23 5 km. S Villavieja, 1400 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Shot three, all males, from flock of about 12 at edge of cleared area (forest at edge was a zone along river bank).

#1) molt: 1 tail feather, few underwing coverts, some body feathers

testis = 11×8 mm.

#2) molt: 3 tail feathers (grown, but sheathed at base), 1 underwing covert, many body feathers

testis = 6×3 mm.

#3) molt: 1 tail feather (quill), 3 underwing coverts, many body feathers

testis = 6×3.5 mm.

Nov. 25 ~~El Estero~~, 4 km. S, 22 km W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.

Saw flock of about 10 in low trees at edge of small natural savannah. A number of calls were heard.

Nov. 30 Flocks of 6-12 commonly seen and heard on the savannah, especially near the small "islands" of trees and brush.

Nordmark
1950

Crotophaga sulcirostris

- Oct. 20 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Squeaking brought a pair in to within about 15 feet while working in thicket on S. bank of quebrada S of camp, near the "road". One was collected; the mate(?) stayed close by, although it remained fairly well hidden. It called repeatedly while I was in the vicinity — faintly reminiscent of the call of a redwing blackbird (to me).
- Oct. 22 An individual carrying something in its bill (insect?) was shot near the R.R. tracks. I could not locate any nest in the vicinity.
- Oct. 23 A pair was shot with a single .38 shot shell in dense brush near the quebrada bottom. They seemed clearly to be a mated pair, keeping very close together. They were part of a loose flock of 8 to 10 which came in close in response to several squeaks. ~~Stelgidopteryx ruficollis (see species account) and another, larger, all-black swallow (or swift?) were seen frequently working at about 100-500 ft. altitude over the region of the quebrada. 4 large, dark, wild turkey-like birds were flushed from dense tree growth~~

2
Kendrickson
1950

Protophaga sulcirostris

5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Oct. 30 Shot 2 (for closer inspection) out of a loose flock of about 8-10 on high flats W of camp.

Nov. 2 Saw a mixed flock of C. ani and C. sulcirostris about 500 yds N. of Quebrada Lajas bridge. The flock apparently included 5 C. ani and 4 or 5 C. sulcirostris. Identification was based only on differences in call and in size. 4 flocks of Protophaga were seen at other points between Quebrada Lajas bridge and camp. There were apparently flocks of C. sulcirostris only.

Hendrickson
1950

Crotophaga major (?)

Nov. 18 Trinidad, 1600 ft., Boyacá, Colombia, S. A.
3 individuals seen and heard
(one at about 40 ft.) in dense, tall
brush at border of grounds of
~~the~~ airstrip (army). They were
giving the low, ^{prolonged,} gurgling-rasping call
heard along the ~~River~~ Magdalena
River at Villavieja, Huila, Colombia.

Hardy
1950

Colinus cristatus

Oct. 24 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Took 2 in arid thorn scrub on high flats WNW of camp about 1 mile. These were from the first flock I have found which was not in dense quebrada thickets. Upon removing the gonads from one, I pierced the gut accidentally and found a tapeworm. A portion of the strobila was placed in a Bouin's vial with the gonad of the bird.

Oct. 25 No calls heard

Oct. 26 Hard calling several times on high flats S of camp.

Oct. 27 No quail heard calling

Oct. 28 Quail seen several times in very dense brush at sides of quebrada, W of camp. No calling heard. Local name is "perdi"

Oct. 30 One (of a pair?) taken on high flats W of camp. These were the only two seen all day. 3 or 4 calling individuals were heard during the day, 2 of them on lower ground near the R.R. tracks (N of camp)

Oct. 31 Took a female (of a pair?) about 25 yds. N of camp. This pair had their territory (?) in the brush N of camp and had been seen frequently. They

Hendrickson
1950

Colinus cristatus

2

- Oct. 31 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
had been exceedingly wary and could not be collected before. This bird was shot as she flew into thick brush at close range; the skin is not good. Walking along road N of camp I saw small groups of quail twice; in each case they were grouped under a tree or bush; it was raining. With each lull in the rain 2 or 3 quail could be heard calling, about 1 mi. N of camp, and on the high flats NW of camp.
- Nov. 1 1-5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Quail were heard calling several times during walk to and from Villavieja. Several were seen about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. S. of camp along the R.R. tracks, and one was seen about $\frac{1}{8}$ mi. S of the Quebrada Lajas R.R. bridge.
- Nov. 2 Took one (#1491) ♂ beside R.R. tracks near the Quebrada Lajas bridge. It was one of a pair seen. It had hidden in the grass and exposed itself after I hid and gave several "Bob-White" calls.
- Nov. 3 Took one (#1495) of a pair seen beside R.R. tracks just S. of bridge near camp.

Vendrickson
1950

Colinus cristatus

- Nov. 4 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
A calling male (#1497) was taken near R.R. tracks about 1 1/2 km. N of camp. It responded vigorously to either a two-part or a three-part Bob-White call, and allowed close approach.
- Nov. 5 saw two singles during walk to and from Villavieja via R.R. Tracks.
Calls heard in 6-8 places enroute to town (not counted on return trip at mid-day)
- Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Seen and heard ("Bob-White" call) several times on island next to town.
- Nov. 18 Trinidad, 1600 ft., Boyacá, Colombia, S. A.
Heard frequent "Bob-White" calls from brush and grassland around the army airstrip.
- Nov. 21 Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
Some distinct "Bob-White" calls heard while working on ridge S of farmhouse, around mid-day.
- Nov. 25 ^{46 km. S.} ~~El Mito, Meta~~, 22 km. W San Martín, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
"Bob-White" calls heard from landing field and near ranch house.

Hendrickson
1950

Aramides
"large reddish rail"

Oct. 28 5 km N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

One flushed and ran ahead of me up a small side quebrada just W of the RR bridge near camp. The area was heavily vegetated with bamboo and thorn thickets among dense riparian growth, and the quebrada bottom ran through a "tunnel" in the vegetation. The bird ran rapidly ahead of me for about 15 ft. and disappeared around a bend in the stream; I could not locate it again. It looked laterally compressed and coot-like; it seemed to be a more or less uniform, bright rust color all over. The bill and cere were bright canary yellow. In size it appeared about the size of a full grown leghorn chicken (minus the large tail).

Nov. 3 Perico shot a bird this A.M. which may be the same species as recorded above. If so, I magnified its size - it is a large, coot-sized rail. It has considerable gray on its back and rump.

Hendrickson
1950

"poor-will"
(Nyctidromus?)

Nov. 3 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

Took one alive by hand about 2 km. S. of camp beside R. R. tracks.

Blinded by light, it fluttered straight up into the air about 20 ft., and descended to same spot. I knocked it down and captured it as it rose a second time. Several times it suddenly opened the mouth widely when finger poked near it, but made no attempt to bite. Could this be intended to frighten aggressors?

Hendrickson
1950

Lepidopygia

Oct. 24 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

Upon returning to camp from a collecting foray, found a nest and a dead ♀^(?) which Perico and Paulino had brought in (bird #1446, nest #1447). They had shot the bird with a slingshot as it sat on the nest. 2 eggs which the nest contained (their observation) had been broken by the stone which killed the female (?). I was unable to sex the bird with certainty.

Vendrickson
1950

Synallaxis albescent

Oct. 31 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

A male came into the bushes near camp today, calling, and was collected (#1483). The skull was only partially double-layered. The is an insistent, repeated, double note:

" ~ ~ ~
... — ... — ... — ...

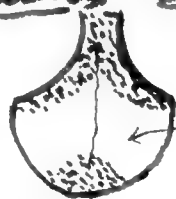
Nov. 1 I now feel I shall recognize the call of this bird when I hear it again. I heard none (as far as I know) on a walk along the R.R. tracks to and from Villavieja.

Nov. 2 Heard, traced, shot, & lost a singing male in thorny scrub country about 1/4 mile S. of R.R. bridge near camp. In park-like, somewhat swampy flat on W side R.R. just N of Quebrada Lajas bridge, repeated on another singing male and found this one (#1492). In both cases today I spent 15-30 minutes looking for a female in the vicinity, but found none. #1492 was about 15 ft. off the ground, moving about in the crown of a thorny, leguminous tree with tiny leaflets. It responded fairly well to a squeak. Its skull seemed even less completely

Hendrickson
1950

Syrallaxis albaeana

Nov. 2 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
ossified than most:



single-layered

Nov. 3 Traced and collected a calling male (R.C. Stebbins #4994) from a thorny, small-leaved shrub on high flats S. of camp.

Nov. 4 Heard two individuals calling in thorn scrub about 1 & 1/2 km. N of camp, along road.

Nov. 5 None heard during walk to (early A.M.) & from (mid-day) Villavieja via R.R. tracks.

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Saw a pair, & heard the male singing in trees beside street leading to cemetery. Had no gun and was unable to collect what would have been our first and only female.

Nov. 18 Ipia, 17 mi. S.E. Villaviciencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

Heard the call a number of times at the edge of the army base, at about 11:00 A.M.

Nov. 19 Villaviciencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

Heard the call several times, coming from dense, tall brush adjacent to the grounds of Instituto Roberto Franco.

Nov. 21 Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.

Heard a male calling from scrub growth of cleared land.

Hendrickson
1950

Synallaxis albasens

- Nov. 21 Buenavista, 4000 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
One heard calling repeatedly from willow-like scrub on cleared land on ridge S. of farmhouse.
- Nov. 23 5 km S Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
Two heard calling from willow-like scrub growth around swampy areas in large patch of cleared ground. Followed one calling individual for about $\frac{1}{2}$ block, but could not see any sign of female. Finally shot the calling male; its testes measured 6.5×4 mm. Little molting was noted.
- Nov. 30 El Miso, 4 km S, 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
Heard an individual calling from a small (20' diam.) patch of brush and palms in the savannah about 200 yds E of the ranch. Shot a specimen (#1618), which proved to be a ♀. The ovary was preserved in Bouin's; the bird was kept as an alcoholic specimen.

Henderson
1950

Vermillion Flycatcher (?)

Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

- Oct. 18- One pair seen working around a nest about 4 ft. up in a thorny legume bush. A light rain was falling at the time. I could not be sure whether the nest was an old one serving as a source of materials or a new one under construction (I am inclined toward the former view). The bird is known locally as "Santa Maria".
- Oct. 19 Male Vermillion Flycatchers rather commonly seen on prominent perches.
- Nov. 2 Pairs, and particularly males, seen frequently. They seem well-distributed over the countryside; I do not recall having seen two males in close proximity.

Hendrickson
1950

Tyrannus melancholicus

- Oct. 19 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Shot female (J.R. Hendrickson 1425) which contained 3 Gm. oviducal egg. The egg effervesced upon contacting Bouin's fluid. Ovary, oviducal egg, & piece of brood patch skin placed in same vial. (weight on specimen label includes above 3 Gm. egg). Located what is probably the nest, along quebrada S of camp. It is well up in a willow-like tree.
- Oct. 20 A pair lit in the top of the large tree in camp at about 4:00 P.M. I shot one, which flew a short distance and fell into the dense brush near camp. A visiting boy and I were unable to locate it. Upon returning to camp, I shot the remaining member of the pair, still sitting in the same tree.
- Oct. 28 A pair nesting in lg., open, tree beside Quebrada Carbatana about 1/2 mile below camp. This and two other pairs noted were occupying same tree, and apparently same territory, as a pair of smaller kingbirds (?) — (dark eye stripe with broad white band above it).
- Nov. 4 A pair nesting in large, spreading, leguminous tree about 2 km. NE of camp.

Hendrickson
1950

Flavicola pica

- Nov. 2 ~~5~~ 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
shot a specimen (#1493) in rather marshy
ground in a park-like flat just N of
Quebrada Lajas bridge (W of tracks).
This is a region of spaced, fairly tall,
spreading trees and knee-high to
waist-high grass and bushes. The
bird was perched on a blade of coarse
grass, about 6" off the ground, almost
hidden by the surrounding marshy
growth. It allowed close approach.
Two visitors to camp said it was
known locally as "chivo" because
of its bleating cry, like a goat.
- Nov. 8 ~~Perico~~ Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Perico says he saw two on the
island next to town

Hendrickson
1950

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis

Oct. 23 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Frequently seen working above quebrada S. of camp (in area about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of camp especially) Nest holes in quebrada banks noted repeatedly between camp and Magdalena River, but in no case were swallows seen perched at the nest holes. Opened two holes; about 8" and about 15" back of opening found scattered nest materials. Both tunnels were clear of spider webs and might have been used for roosting; neither contained eggs or birds. One specimen taken in flight, three taken from perches in trees near the water. Perches most commonly observed today were of two kinds: top leafy sprays of taller trees; hanging dead limbs beneath main leafy mass of tree.

Oct. 25 Many (50-100 in 1 block of stream bed) working over quebrada ^{S. of camp} at about 7:00 this morning. This was directly S of camp. Perico says he thinks they nest in the quebrada banks East of camp.

Oct. 28 Shot a ♂ ^(#1473) which was perched on a dead twig in top of tree beside quebrada W of camp. Only one or two seen flying, 9:00-12:00 in morning. Local name is (several) "golondrina"

Hendrickson
1950

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis

Oct. Nov. 2 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

None seen all day. It has occurred to us that the flight of those seen in past days has seemed directional in several cases. To the best of my memory the directional flight I have observed has been S (up the valley). Dr. Stebbins has seen northward movement as well.

Nov. 3 Walked to road crossing at Quebrada

S of camp at about 7:00 A.M. At this hour and place many swallows had been noted previously, flying over the quebrada. None seen today. Later, followed this quebrada (Quebrada Cerbetana) to Magdalena River (all 7 birds thus far collected were collected along this quebrada). Hunted for swallows all the way, and for a short distance down the river. Saw none, either perched on "favorite" (past) roosts or flying. They seem to have all left the area. None have been seen for several days.

Nov. 5 Saw none, despite almost continuous search, during walk to and from Villavieja via R. R. tracks.

Vendrickson
1950

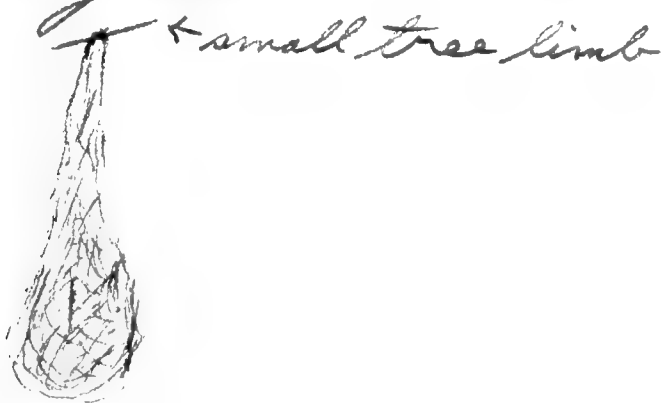
Hyllophilus flavipes

- Oct. 18 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
shot on in dense shrubbery beside R.R.
spur at N. side of town. It was not
calling or singing. Was in small branches
about 4 ft. off ground when taken.
- Oct. 28 Saw, but could not collect, a bird I
believe was of this species. It was on
a bamboo "frond" in dense woods about
 $\frac{1}{8}$ mile W. of camp.
- Nov. 8 Heard one singing in trees beside
street leading to cemetery.

Hendrickson
1950

Psarcolius

- Nov. 3 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Collected a specimen (#1494) about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi.
below (WSW) camp in Quebrada Carbetana.
The area was one of large trees, arching
over the water. The bird flew and uttered
several "squawks" before I shot it. Bill
ivory-colored; iris powder blue. Paulino
calls it a "muchilero"; Parico calls it
an "oropendula".
- Nov. 4 An individual flew into the large tree in
the center of camp, "squawked" several times,
and flew on about 100 yds. to another large
tree.
- Nov. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E. Buenavista, 3100 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
In a 60'-70' tree growing beside the stream
here, saw a cluster of nests (7; 5 "obviously
in good condition") and watched birds
entering and leaving the nests. No
calls or other noises were heard.
The nests appeared to be constructed
of woven coarse grass, medium brown
in color. To me they appeared to
hang down about three feet:



Hendrickson
1950

Psarcolius

- Nov. 23 5 km. S Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Loud, musical, bubbling call heard several times at about 8:30 A.M.
Birds seen at intervals throughout day, usually flying. Twice I saw flocks of about 10 birds crossing from one patch of forest to another.
It seemed to me that these birds spent most of their time at the edge of the forest in tall trees, or in tall, scattered trees in the open spaces. I saw none in the dense forest - quite possibly this was merely a result of the very limited visibility there.
- Nov. 30 El Mico, 41 km. S., 22 km. W, San Martín, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Birds have been seen very frequently in almost all forested areas near here. I have seen no nests.

Hendrickson
1950

Coryphoeca pileatus

- Oct. 26 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
On the high flats S of camp saw many -
in loose flocks? Numbers were seen
feeding on the pitahaya fruits of the
"cardon" cactus, along with numbers
of small "goldfinches" (?). Shot 5 -
all males, and taken at random
as they approached the spot where
I was sitting.
- Oct. 28 Several seen in arid thorn scrub on
S. side Inabrada Cerbatana about
1/2 mile below camp. Seemed to be
in loose flock; did not obviously
attempt to remain in any restricted
area.
- Oct. 30 Numbers seen in arid scrub on high
flats W of camp. The crimson crown
patch of the male is easily often
seen now that I look for it.

Hendrickson
1950

Sporophila minuta

Oct. 28 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Commonly seen along railroad tracks and more arid scrub. Also frequently seen near the water in the quebrada.

Oct. 30 Singing males noted on high flats W of camp and near R.R. tracks in vicinity of camp. I would class this species as abundant

Nov. 1 Many seen during walk to and from Villavieja along the R.R. tracks. Males were singing a great deal. I was impressed by the sight of these little birds landing on a vertical stem of tall grass (2' - 3½'), coming in fast and apparently calculating the way the grass would bend. They did not ^{seem to} shift their grip on the grass as they "rode" it down through a long arc, and were properly oriented when equilibrium had been reached between the grass stem & gravity.

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Saw "many" in regions of tall (3' - 5') grass and trees on island next to town.

Hendrickson
1950

Volatinia

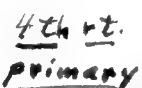
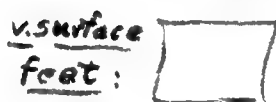
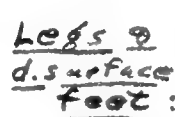
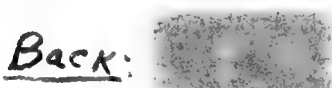
Nov. 2 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
These birds are very commonly seen along the R.R. tracks between camp and Villavieja. They are apparently spaced out in pairs for the most part. A common perch (like *Sporophila minuta*) is a stem or ~~gr~~ blade of the tall, coarse grass growing on and near the R.R. embankment. The males have a curious habit of suddenly rising about a foot off their perch and immediately settling again on the same spot.

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Numerous in tall (3'-5') grass on island next to town.

Nendrickson
1950

"yellow finch"

Nov. 28 El Mico, 4 km. S, 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S. A.
#1614 shot in ranch yard; this species
has been seen frequently around the ranch,
in short grass and in bushes at edge
of grassy areas.



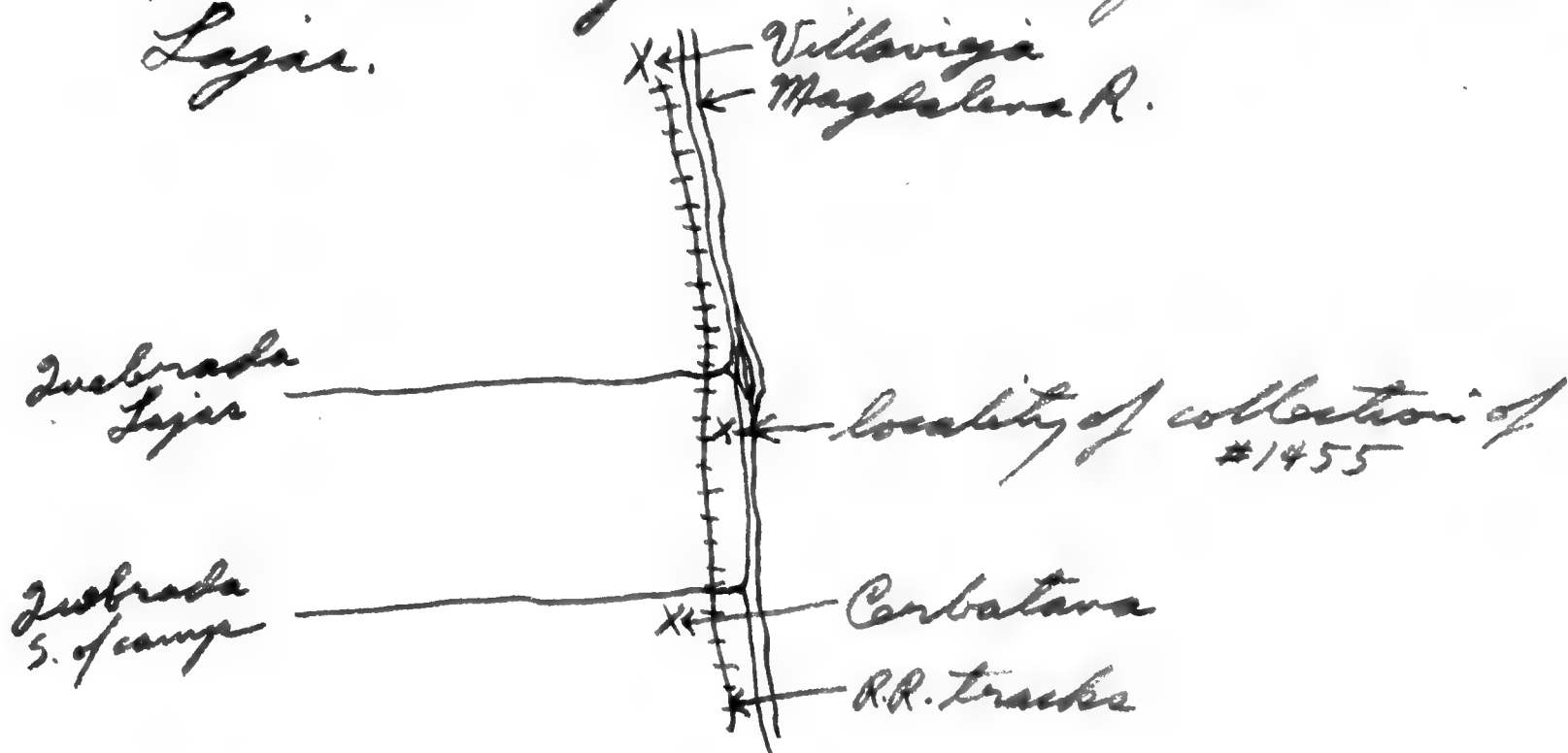
~~1~~ Tinge of crown color on yellow of throat,
grading to pure yellow of breast; crown
grades toward breast color down back &
sides of head. Dorsally, crown grades to
back color also. Breast color continues
to underside rump & grades on d. rump
with back color. Upper wing coverts =
lighter shade of back color; underwing
coverts = lighter shade of breast color.
Tail above is about color of main part of
primary shown (brown), with yellow edges
on feathers; tail below is light gray-green-
brown.

Mammals

Hendrickson
1950

Caluromys

Oct. 25 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Felipe Gutierrez, our neighboring farmer,
brought a living ^{male} animal to camp at
about noon. We purchased it for
50 centavos. (#1455). He had found it
"in a banana raceme in a banana
patch located ~~about~~ on the E.
bank of the Magdalena R. about
4 blocks N of the mouth of Quebrada
Lajas.



The eyes were very prominent, with a warm
light-brown iris covering all the exposed
portion. The pupil contracted to a minute
pin-point in sunlight, to about 2 mm.
diameter in the shade. It proved exceedingly
hard to kill by crushing the thorax, but
died almost instantaneously upon receiving
a cardiac injection of formalin. The scrotal
sac was a blue-black, due to the color
of the outer testis coat showing through the

Hardrickson
1950

Caluromys

- Oct. 25 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
thin skin of the sac. The skeleton minus
feet was preserved in addition to the
skull. The tail was markedly prehensile
at the tip; probably most of its length
was usable as a prehensile organ. Even in
death the tail tip showed a "holding
ability". Local name is "comadreja".
- Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Roselle Calderon brought a mother
with three well-furred young,
caught about 1 km. S. of town just
W of R.R. tracks at about noon today.
(Ad. #1514 - skeleton only; young #1515-1517 - over skin,
one skeleton, one alcoholic). The man who
caught it is named Pedro Gil.
It was taken on a banana raceme
in a banana patch where he
was working.
- Nov. 19 Villaviciencio, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Saw a number of captive animals
at Instituto Roberto Franco. They
were taken in this region.

Herbertson
1950

Worms

Oct. 28 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Perico brought in an uninjured specimen,
captured ^{at about 8:30 P.M.} under ~~the~~ rail of the R.R. tracks
just W of camp. He and Paulino were
out jacklighting at the time. The
local name is "liron" or "lironito".
It is to be kept alive for return
to the U.S. if possible. The tail
is kept in a tight "watch-spring" coil
most of the time I have observed
it.

Merremia opacum

Hendrickson
1950

fruit-eating bat

Oct. 23 5 km N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
The trap, baited with banana, set in
the fruit basket hanging in camp,
yielded a specimen (#1436). Its head
and shoulders were under the trap
bar, as if it had intentionally come
to the bait. The bait was gone and
another banana had been partially
eaten; apparently more than one bat
is visiting the basket.

Anderson
1950

fruit-eating bat

Oct. 24 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

Another bat was found in a trap placed in the fruit basket last night. This one was still living, caught by a wing and the tail membrane. It was a female with enlarged mammary glands.

Vendrickson
1950

Phyllostomus

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Collected three (#s 1518-1520) in
chapel of town cemetery. One
flew in the door while we were
searching for a Therodactylus.
Two were hanging from the
ridge pole of the roof. We
started them flying with a
long pole and knocked them
down with wands.

Spec. - rock 101

Hendrickson
1950

Phyllostomus

Oct. 23 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.
Took one (#1439) from arboreal termite nest on overhanging limb in quebrada running S. of camp, about midway between camp and the Magdalena River. The trees in this area form a nearly complete arch over the stream bed. The termite nest is a large (18" diam x 30" long), mass sitting on a ³/₄" limb overhanging the stream bed. It is about 20 ft. ^{above} ~~off~~ the ground. I could see the 3"-4" diam. opening to a cavity on its underside, and a .22 shot shell fired into it brought out the ~~egg~~ bat (dead).

Hendrickson
1950

Saimiri

- Nov. 23 5 km. S. Villavieja, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Calls, identified by Carlos, were heard several times during the day. Especially, the calls were heard during a spell of heavy overcast and sprinkle of rain drops, when a shower seemed imminent. In the afternoon, at about 2:00 P.M., Carlos shot a ♀ (#1000).
- Dec. 1 El Mico, 4 km S, 2.2 km. W San Martín, 1600 ft., Meta, Colombia, S.A.
Saw 6 or 7 at a distance of 30'-30 yds., working leisurely thru the trees near the spring. They were about 10'-20' above the ground most of the time. I was bathing in a pool below the spring as they approached through the trees. Several seemed to see me, and to peer curiously at me from various points of vantage, but did not seem afraid. When I arose from the water (I had been sitting half-submerged), they immediately began to leave. They left quietly and rather deliberately - there was no wild flight through the forest.

"Squeaked" monkey

Hendrickson
1950

Tamandua

Oct. 26 5 pm N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Local name is "oso ormigero". Tonight
at about 7:30 P.M. heard call which
Paulino said was made by this animal.
The call consisted of 1, 2, or 3 notes; if
more than one, on descending scale:

"who"...."who"...."who"

Oct. 29 Out jacklighting with Paulino and
Pierro; walked road to Quebrada
Lajas, followed Quebrada Lajas to R.R.,
and returned to camp via R.R. tracks.
In this circuit, heard what Paulino calls
the "oso ormigero" many times in at
least 6 widely-separated places.
Insofar as I could tell, the calls seemed
to come from higher, drier areas, but
this does not conform to Paulino's
description of their habitat. Having
now heard the call many times,
I have decided it sounds like nothing
else so much as it sounds like a bored
person's: "Ho - Ho - Hum"

Hardrickson
1950

Sylvilagus floridanus

Oct. 24 5 km. N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

Shot a sitting individual on the high flats about 1 mi. WNW of camp. Its gut was "crowded with roundworms and tapeworms" (Penico, who cleaned it). Cooked, it proved too tough to fry, and finally ended on the table as stew.

Oct. 26 Jacklighted small individual (half-grown?) just W of R.R. tracks, W of camp. Lost it trying to approach close enough to take it with a .38 shell.

Oct. 29 Following road to Quebradas Lajas, thence via the Quebrada to the R.R. and via tracks back to camp, I saw about 10 Cottontails.

Oct. 30 Saw 3 in daytime on high flats W of camp.

Nov. 3 On night walk, jacklighting, to region of Quebrada Lajas (via R.R. tracks) saw three. Two were seen at same time.

Collected

Handwritten
1950

Oryzomys

Oct. 21 5 km N. Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S. A.

25 traps around an N of camp yielded one ♀ (taken about 20 yds. N of camp just over edge of bank sloping to point where water for camp is obtained). Little brush at this point. This animal was an adult, with enlarged mammary glands and 6 watery swollen areas in the uterus. I recorded these as 6 embryos. The entire genital tract was preserved in Bouin's fluid.

Oct. 22 During the day two small ^{rats (#1449, #1450)} apparently young of this species, were taken in traps in the immediate vicinity of the capture of the adult animal last night. Both were rather badly chewed by ants, and were fly-blown when found; both were preserved as alcoholics. Could there be nursing young of the adult ♀ taken last night, driven out in the daytime by hunger or other stimuli? The adult had obviously enlarged mammary glands. If these were young of that ♀, her pregnant condition indicates a considerable reproductive capacity.

Hendrickson
1950

Dusicyon thous

Oct. 25 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.

At about 9:00 P.M. an animal gave a call near camp ^(50-100 ft.?). I refer the call to this animal because I collected a specimen about 30 min. later and because the call immediately brought to mind Bill Clarke's (M.V.Z.) description and imitation of the animal's call in Honduras (?). The noise sounds roughly like the cry of a new-born infant. My best attempt to syllabify and diagram it from memory is:

// - - - - - //

rah - eh - eh - eh - eh - eh

I was unable to pick up the animal's eye-shine at that time, and walked down to the quebrada to hunt further. Returning to camp about 30 min. later, I shot an adult male. ^(#1454) I had heard the above call several times from two different directions in the meantime.

Local name is "gorro" ("sorro"?).

Oct. 28 shot a young male in the quebrada directly S of camp. Paulino and Perico, out jacklighting, were coming up the quebrada, and apparently the animal

Hendrickson
1950

Dusky ~~the~~ House

Oct. 28 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
was running ahead of them. It crouched
in some brush in the quebrada bottom
and allowed me to approach within
range (shotgun).

Kendrickson
1950

Procyon

Oct. 26 5 km. N Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Shot an individual (#1470) beside water
in quebrada just S. of camp. It was walking
E along stream and approached to within
range as I watched it. Wounded by the
first shot, it uttered a loud grunt and
ran into the dense brush on the S bank
of the quebrada. I located it by the
noise of its thrashing and shot again,
immobilizing it sufficient to lay
hands on it and kill it. Local
name is "cosumbo patebaro".

Nov. 8 Villavieja, 1400 ft., Huila, Colombia, S.A.
Saw tracks which I assume to
be of this species at several places
on island next to town. I
make the assumption largely because
of their close resemblance to tracks
left by #1470 (see above, Oct. 26)

HENDRICKSON, JOHN R.

Miscellaneous, California, Mexico,
Colombia.

1947-1951

Catalogue Nos. 1630-2018

Journal

Species Accounts

Amphibians

Reptiles

Catalogue

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

6.3 mi. E. Oakdale, Stanislaus Co., Calif. (coll. R. C. Stebbins)

Feb. 22, 1949

1630 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1631 " "

1632 " "

1633 " "

1634 " "

1635 " "

1636 " "

1637 " "

1638 " "

1639 " "

1640 " "

1641 " "

1642 " "

1643 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

2 mi. SW Paradise, 1500 ft., Butte Co., Calif.

~~#~~

Feb. 24, 1949 (coll. Don Isaacs)

1644 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1645 " "

1646 " "

1647 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Napa, Napa Co., Calif. (coll. C. H. Lowe)

Oct. 26, 1947

1648 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1649 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

St. Helena, Napa Co., Calif.

Oct. 27, 1947 (coll. C. H. Lowe)

1650 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1651 " "

1652 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Big Basin Rd, 11.3 mi. SW Ben Lomond Cr.,

Santa Cruz Co., Calif.
(coll. R. C. Stebbins)

1653 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1654 " "

1655 " "

1656 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Bonny Doon, Santa Cruz Co., Calif. (coll. R. C. Stebbins)

Feb. 13, 1949

1657 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1658 " "

1659 " "

1660 " "

1661 " "

1662 " "

1663 " "

1664 " "

1665 " "

1666 " "

1667 " "

1668 " "

1669 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

San Diego City, San Diego Co., Calif. (coll. C. Perkins)

January, 1949

1670 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1671 " "

1672 " "

1673 " "

1674 " "

1675 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

0.2 mi. N Hwy #80 junct. with Mt. Helix Rd., San Diego Co., Calif.

Feb. 4, 1949 (coll. K. Norris)

1676 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1677 " "

1678 " "

1679 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Estrella R., Shandon, San Luis Obispo Co., Calif.

Apr. 30, 1949

1680 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1681 " "

1682 " "

1683 " "

1684 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1 mi. N San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co., Calif.

Mar. 19, 1949

1685 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1686 " "

1687 " "

1688 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Landrethson
1950

Catalogue

2.4 mi. S.W. Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo Co., Calif.

Mar. 19, 1949

- 1689 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*
1690 " "
1691 " "
1692 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Spring Grove Ave., 1/4 mi. S San Rafael, Marin Co., Calif.

Jan. 30, 1949 (coll. R.C. Stebbins)

- 1693 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*
1694 " "
1695 " "
1696 " "
1697 " "
1698 " "
1699 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

2 mi. E. Las Lomas, Sonoma Co., Calif. (coll. C. Koford)

Mar. 31, 1949

- 1700 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*
1701 " "
1702 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Old Fort Tejon, Kern Co., Calif. (coll. R.C. Stebbins)

Mar. 23, 1949

- 1703 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*
1704 " "
1705 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Mar. 27, 1949 (coll. R.C. Stebbins)

- 1706 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*
1707 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

Old Fort Tejon, Kern Co., Calif. (coll. R.C. Stebbins)

Mar. 27, 1949

1708 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1709 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

W Boundary Pinnacles Natl. Mon., at junct. of Rd. from Saratoga,

San Benito Co., Calif. (coll. C.H. Lowe)

1710 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1711 " "

1712 " "

1713 " "

1714 " "

1715 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

W Boundary Pinnacles Natl. Mon., San Benito Co., Calif. (coll. C.H. Lowe)

Nov. 13, 1948

1716 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1717 " "

1718 " "

1719 " "

1720 " "

1721 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Pinnacles Natl. Mon., along trail to caves, San Benito Co., Calif. (coll. C.H. Lowe)

Mar. 20, 1949

1722 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1723 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

11.8 mi. E. Hwy 101 on Rd. to San Benito, San Benito Mts., San Benito Co., Calif. (coll. C.H. Lowe)

1724 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1725 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1726 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1727 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

7.4 mi. E "Gonzales" Rd. junct., San Benito Co., Calif. (coll. C.H. Lowe)

Mar. 19, 1949

1728 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Dixie Canyon, Santa Monica Mts., Los Angeles Co., Calif. (coll. C.H. Lowe)

Jan. 20, 1949

1729 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Barham Rd. (Duke Canyon) Los Angeles R. Rd., Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Feb. 25, 1949 (coll. C.H. Lowe)

1730 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

1731 " "

1732 " "

1733 " "

1734 " "

1735 " "

1736 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

285 N. Lake, ~~the~~ Altadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Mar. 10, 1949

1737 *Batrachoseps major* (?)

1738 *Batrachoseps major* (?)

New York & Foothill Ave., Altadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

~~Mar.~~ Feb. 18, 1949

1739 *Batrachoseps major*

1740 " "

1741 " "

1742 " "

1743 " "

1744 " "

1745 *Batrachoseps major*

Hendrickson
1951

Catalogue

New York & Foothill Aves, Altadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Feb. 18, 1949

1746 *Batrachoseps major*

1747 " "

1748 " "

1749 " "

1750 " "

1751 " "

1752 " "

1753 *Batrachoseps major*

10 mi. W. Long Ford, Colusa Co., 2200-2400 ft., Calif.

Dec. 31, 1950

1754 *Batrachoseps alternatus*

Pelican Bay, Santa Cruz Island, Santa Barbara Co., Calif.

Jan. 29, 1949 (coll. D. P. Abbott)

1755 *Batrachoseps*

1756 " "

1757 " "

1758 " "

1759 *Batrachoseps*

Catalina Island, Los Angeles Co., Calif. (coll. C. H. Lowe)

Feb. 15, 1949

1760 *Batrachoseps*

1761 " "

1762 " "

1763 " "

1764 " "

1765 *Batrachoseps*

Nordquist
1951

Catalogue

Catalina Island, Los Angeles Co., Calif. (coll. C.H. Lowe)
Feb. 15, 1949

1766 *Batrachoseps*

1767 "

1768 "

1769 "

1770 "

1771 "

1772 "

1773 *Batrachoseps*

Catalina Island, Los Angeles Co., Calif.
Feb., 1949

1774 *Batrachoseps*

1775 "

1776 "

1777 "

1778 "

1779 "

1780 "

1781 "

1782 "

1783 "

1784 "

1785 "

1786 "

1787 "

1788 "

1789 *Batrachoseps*

Hendrickson
1951

Catalogue

Catalina Island, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Feb., 1949

1790 *Batrachoseps*

1791 "

1792 "

1793 "

1794 *Batrachoseps*

S. Coronado Island, Baja Calif., Mexico

Feb. 24, 1949

1795 *Batrachoseps*

1796 "

1797 "

1798 "

1799 "

1800 "

1801 "

1802 "

1803 "

1804 "

1805 "

1806 "

1807 "

1808 "

1809 "

1810 "

1811 "

1812 "

1813 *Batrachoseps*

Hendrickson
1951

Catalogue

S. Coronados Island, Baja Calif., Mexico
Feb 24, 1949

- 1814 *Batrachoseps*
1815 "
1816 "
1817 "
1818 "
1819 "
1820 "
1821 "
1822 "
1823 "
1824 "
1825 "

1826 *Batrachoseps*

Prisoner's Harbor, Santa Cruz Island, Santa Barbara Co., Calif.
March 6, 1950 (coll. D. Abell)

- 1827 *Batrachoseps*
Batrachoseps attenuatus
1828 "
1829 "
1830 *Batrachoseps attenuatus*

Hendrickson

1951

Catalogue

La Cañada, 6 mi. NW Pasadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif. (coll.:- Richard Grove)
(rec'd.-Wade Fox)

Feb. 4, 1951

1832 Batrachoseps attenuatus

1833 Batrachoseps attenuatus

1.2 mi. N (on H'way 99) old Fort Tejon, Kern Co., 2900ft & 3000ft, Calif.

March 6, 1951

1834 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

1835 " " "

1836 " " "

1837 " " "

1838 " " "

1420 E. Mountain St., Pasadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

March 7, 1951

1839 Batrachoseps attenuatus pacificus

6.5 mi. SSE (on U.S. H'way 79) Redlands, San Bernardino Co., Calif.

1840 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

1841 " " " "

1842 " " " "

1843 " " " "

1844 " " " "

1845 " " " "

1846 " " " "

1847 " " " "

1848 " " " "

1849 " " " "

1850 " " " "

1851 " " " "

1852 " " " "

1853 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

Hendrickson
1951

Catalogue

6.5 mi. SSE (on U.S. Hwy 780) Redlands, San Bernardino Co., Calif.

1854 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

1855	"	"	"	"
1856	"	"	"	"
1857	"	"	"	"
1858	"	"	"	"
1859	"	"	"	"
1860	"	"	"	"
1861	"	"	"	"
1862	"	"	"	"
1863	"	"	"	"
1864	"	"	"	"
1865	"	"	"	"
1866	"	"	"	"
1867	"	"	"	"
1868	"	"	"	"
1869	"	"	"	"
1870	"	"	"	"
1871	"	"	"	"
1872	"	"	"	"
1873	"	"	"	"
1874	"	"	"	"

1875 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

2.2 mi. (by rd.) up Trabuco Canyon from Santiago Canyon Rd., Orange Co., Calif.

March 8, 1951

1876 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

1877 " " " "

1878 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

Hendrickson
1951

Catalogue

2.2 mi. (by rd.) up Trabuco Canyon from Santiago Canyon Rd., Orange Co., Calif.

1879 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

1880 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

0.5 mi. S.W. (on Hwy #74) San Juan Guard Station, San Juan Hot Springs,
Orange Co., Calif.

1881 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

1882 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

1/2 mi. NW Jamul, San Diego Co., Calif.

March 9, 1951

1883 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

1884 " " " "

1885 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

0.6 mi. S (on Hwy #395) junction Escondido Blvd. & S. Hwy #395, San Diego Co., Calif.

1886 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

3.3 mi. S (on U.S. Hwy #395) Rainbow turnoff, San Diego Co., Calif.

1887 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

1888 " " " "

1889 " " " "

1890 " " " "

1891 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

About 1 mi. E (by rd.) Woody, Kern Co., Calif.

March 10, 1951

1892 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

1893 " " "

1894 " " "

1895 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

Hendrickson
1950

Catalogue

4.2 mi. ESE White River, Tulare Co., 2300 ft., Calif.

March 10, 1951

1896	<u>Batrachoseps</u>	<u>attenuatus</u>	<u>attenuatus</u>
1897	"	"	"
1898	"	"	"
1899	"	"	"
1900	"	"	"
1901	"	"	"
1902	"	"	"
1903	"	"	"
1904	"	"	"
1905	"	"	"
1906	"	"	"
1907	"	"	"
1908	"	"	"
1909	"	"	"
1910	"	"	"
1911	"	"	"
1912	"	"	"
1913	"	"	"
1914	"	"	"
1915	"	"	"
1916	"	"	"
1917	"	"	"
1918	"	"	"
1919	"	"	"
1920	"	"	"
1921	<u>Batrachoseps</u>	<u>attenuatus</u>	<u>attenuatus</u>

Swickson
1951

Catalogue

2.8 mi. ESE White River, Tulare Co., 1700 ft., Calif.

March 10, 1951

1922 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

1923 " " "

1924 " " "

1925 " " "

1926 " " "

1927 " " "

1928 " " "

1929 " " "

1930 " " "

1931 " " "

1932 " " "

1933 " " "

1934 " " "

1935 " " "

1936 " " "

1937 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

~~1938~~

~~1939~~

~~1940~~

~~1941~~

1 mi. NW Fairfax, Marin Co., Calif. (coll. H.E. Childs)

March 17, 1951

1938 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

1939 " " "

1940 " " "

1941 " " "

1942 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

Vendrickson
1951

Catalogue

Mi. S (on Hwy #1) Cambria, San Luis Obispo Co., Calif.

March 18, 1951

1943 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

1944 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

582 Meadow Drive Place, Pasadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

March 19, 1951 (coll. John Davis)

1945 Batrachoseps attenuatus pacificus

1946 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

1947 " " "

1948 " " "

1949 " " "

1950 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

1951 " " "

1952 " " "

1953 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Co., Calif.

March 19, 1951

1954 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

1955 " " "

1956 " " "

1957 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

Portillo Drive, Lower San Gabriel, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

April 3, 1951 (rec'd. from Wade Hor; collected by his student, Hartman)

1958 Batrachoseps attenuatus (juv.)

1959 Batrachoseps attenuatus pacificus

Vendrickson
1951

Catalogue

2.5 mi. W. Silverado, Orange Co., Calif.

March 8, 1951

- 1960 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)
1961 " " (" x ")
1962 " " (" x ")
1963 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

San Joaquin Experimental Range, O'Nealls, Madera Co., Calif.

March 11, 1951

- 1964 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus
1965 " " "
1966 " " "
1967 " " "
1968 " " "
1969 " " "
1970 " " "
1971 " " "
1972 " " "
1973 " " "
1974 " " "

- 1975 Batrachoseps attenuatus attenuatus

1 mi. NW Trabuco Canyon P.O., Orange Co., Calif.

March 8, 1951

- 1976 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)
1977 " " (" x ")
1978 " " (" x ")
1979 " " (" x ")
1980 " " (" x ")
1981 " " (" x ")

- 1982 Batrachoseps attenuatus (attenuatus x pacificus)

Catalogue

Nov. 13, 1948

Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.

Dec. 17, 1949

in l

{	1985	Captive-hatched	12.	atten.	atten.	from ♀ taken at Canyon, Contra Costa Co., Calif.
	1986	"	"	"	"	" " " " " " "
	1987	"	"	"	"	" " " " " " "

Nov. 26, 1947

1989

March 22, 1948

Madrone Grove Park Contra Costa Co., Calif.

Oct. 16, 1948

1992 6 of 8 eggs laid in captivity by Petracharges #1991

Near Paradise, Butte Co., Calif. (Rec'd. Spring, 1951 from Tom Rodgers; no other data)

Spring, 1951

1994

1995

1996 Batrachoseps a. attenuatus

Hendrickson
1951

Catalogue

Near Paradise, Butte Co., Calif. (Recd. Spring, 1951, from Tom Rodger) (- no other data)

Spring, 1951

1997	<u>Batrachoseps a.</u>	<u>attenuatus</u>
1998	"	"
1999	"	"
2000	"	"
2001	"	"
2002	"	"
2003	"	"
2004	"	"
2005	"	"
2006	"	"
2007	"	"
2008	"	"
2009	"	"
2010	"	"
2011	"	"
2012	"	"
2013	"	"
2014	"	"
2015	<u>Batrachoseps a.</u>	<u>attenuatus</u>

El Mico, 4 km. S., 22 km. W San Martin, 1600 ft.,
Meta, Colombia, S. A.

Sept. 7, 1951 Dec. 1, 1950

2016	<u>Jacaretinia palpebrosa</u>	(coll. on Dec. 1, 1950; brought back alive)
2017	<u>Jacaretinia palpebrosa</u>	(kept captive in M.V.Z.; died Sept. 5, 1951)
2018	<u>Jacaretinia palpebrosa</u>	(coll. Dec. 1, 1950; brought back alive; died in captivity)

Journal

Hendrickson
1950

Journal

March 6 Berkeley to Los Angeles, California

Dr. R. C. Stebbins and I left Berkeley at about 5:30 A.M. Followed Hwy #99 south through the San Joaquin Valley. Arrived Bakersfield at about 12:30 P.M. and followed Hwy #466 to ^{mi. 14} Keene, Kern Co., Calif. About 5.6 mi. N. of Keene (on Hwy #466) we spent about 1 1/2 hrs. searching ^{along Clear Creek} for Batrachoseps, but found none. The ground and leaf litter were moist; 3 temps. taken by Dr. Stebbins were: stream, 9.7°C.; under log, 10.0°C.; air (shade), 9.7°C. there was no snow at this altitude (2450 ft.), and the day seemed fairly warm; in all respects - weather, cover, and vegetation type - the conditions seemed ideal for Batrachoseps, but none were found. The snow on the Tehachapi Mts. here seemed to have its lower limit (at this time) at about 3000+ ft. I collected one im. ^{development} under a log. Leaving Clear Creek, we returned some distance north, then cut W. to Hwy #99. We followed this to a spot about 1.2 mi. N. (on Hwy #99) of Old Fort Tejon.

Hendrickson
1951

Journal

March 6, 1951 1.2 mi. N. (on U.S. Hwy #99) Fort Tejon, Kern Co., 2900 ft., Calif.
We worked along a steep-sided ravine beside the highway. The water coming from the seep just below Fort Tejon contributes to the small stream running down this ravine. I collected *Batrachoseps attenuatus* and *Lampropeltis* (see species accounts). The ravine is rather thickly grown with valley oak, sycamore, willow, and alder. Dr. Stebbins collected 2 *Ensatina eschscholtzii* croceator.

0.8 mi. N. (on U.S. Hwy #99) Fort Tejon, Kern Co., 2900 ft., Calif.
We worked along the water issuing from a warm seep, and above the seep, just below the old fort. See Dr. Stebbins notes for detailed description of vegetation of this area. Buck were opening on some of the willows. Snow was seen on slopes 300-500 ft. above the collecting locality. Hyla were noted croaking at about 5:00 P.M. It was approximately at this hour that the valley fell into shadow from the hills to the West. Leaving Fort Tejon we drove to Sherman Oaks and spent the night at the home of Dr. Stebbins' parents.

Indrickson
1954

Journal

March 7 582 Meslow Drive Place, Pasadena 3, Los Angeles Co., Calif.
Drove to Moore Estate and met John Davis. We collected some *Batrachoseps* on the estate grounds, ~~see~~ (see species account), met Dr. & Mrs. Moore, and were shown the bird specimen cases in the basement quarters of the house. The ~~collections~~^{specimens} are packed in readiness for moving the entire collection to Occidental College. John Davis described a large *Batrachoseps* which he feels sure was a *B. major*, which he found, but did not collect, on the estate. It was not in the place previously found when we looked for it. If he encounters it again, he will preserve it. If this is actually a *B. major*, it will provide a record farther up in the hills, above the ~~the~~ alluvial flats, than I know of to date.

March 7 Monterey Rd. and Delaine Ave., South Pasadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.
Together with John Davis we drove to Perry Campbell's reported area of sympatry between *Batrachoseps attenuatus* and *B. pacificus major*. We were able to find only *attenuatus* (see species account)

Kendrickson
1951

Journal

March 7 1420 E. Mountain Ave., Pasadena 7, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Visited John Davis' home and collected one large specimen of Batrachoseps major (see species account).

March 7 2851 N. Lake Ave., Altadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Visited this locality where Dr. Stebbins had ~~previously~~ collected Batrachoseps pacificus ~~major~~ some years ago. The property no longer belongs to Mrs. (Miss?) Hassler of the U. C. L. A. Botany Dept. The ^{present} president's name is Page; they kindly consented to our collecting on the grounds (see species account)

March 7 Culidge Ave. and Foothill Blvd., Altadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Dr. Stebbins, John Davis, and I collected Batrachoseps pacificus major here (see species account), then John Davis left us and Dr. Stebbins and I drove to

Kendrick
1951

Journal

March 7 6.5 mi. SSE (on Hwy 78) 5th & Central, Redlands, San Bernardino Co., Calif.

We collected a good series of the (apparently) intergrading *attenuatus* x *major* population which occurs here. The animals ranged in appearance from "good" *attenuatus* to "fairly good" *major*. ~~The~~ In Dr. Stålbin's opinion there was a perceptible difference in habitat choice between animals of the two types - *major* tending to be out on the flat (alluvium) and out from under the live oaks, ~~and~~ *attenuatus* tending to be under (or in close association with) the oaks. It did seem to me that the "attenuatus" were almost restricted to close association with the oak; the "major" and intergrades seemed rather generally spread, however. I found them plentiful under the oaks as well as on the alluvial soil between ridges. Notes on associated animals: no millipedes noted; following noted: small black slugs, German cricket, sow bugs, centipedes (both green and orange), land snails carabid beetles, *Petiaulitermes* and *Caloterms*.

Vanderickson
1951

Journal

March 7 6.5 mi. SSE (on Hwy 79) 5th & Central, Redlands, San Bernardino Co., Calif.

The area is one of low, rolling hills, with live oaks following the ridges and cottonwood-willow-~~brush~~ on the flats and

valley bottoms between the hills.

Many cottonwood (and sycamore?) logs on the flat (stream-deposited?) and oak logs under the oaks. The grass was young and green, and the soil was moist. See species account -

Drove to a hill just outside Riverside and hunted unsuccessfully for about 30 min. in mesquite (on hill) and cottonwood-oak-willow-sycamore - Baccharis (along stream course). Stopped for the night at entrance to Irvine Park, Orange Co., Calif.

Hendrickson
1951

Journal

March 8 Irving Park, Orange Co., Calif.

Spent night here. In the morning
Dr. Stebbins collected one large attenuatus.

* See his notes for details on this and
remainder of localities visited on
this trip (through March 11).

Other localities visited and collected
on this trip were:

2.5 mi. W Silverado, Orange Co., Calif.

1 mi. NW Trabuco Canyon P.O., Orange Co., Calif.

0.5 mi. SW (on Hwy #74) San Juan Guard Station San Juan Hot Springs,
Brimingham Orange Co., Calif.

Brimingham Ranch, 6.8 mi. N Rincon Springs, San Diego Co., Calif.

1.3 mi. NW (on Hwy #79) Wynola, San Diego Co., Calif.

Sweetwater R., 2 mi. W & 1/2 mi. S Delmar, San Diego Co., Calif.

March 9

" " " " " " " " " " " "

Top of Mount Helix, San Diego Co., Calif.

Harbison Canyon, San Diego Co., Calif.

1/2 mi. NW Jamul, San Diego Co., Calif.

La Mesa, San Diego Co., Calif.

0.6 mi. S junct. Escondido Blvd. & U.S. Hwy #395, San Diego Co., Calif.

about 8 mi. S (on Hwy #395) Bonnell turnoff, San Diego Co., Calif.

3.3 mi. S (on U.S. Hwy #395) Rainbow turnoff, San Diego Co., Calif.

March 10 Madalia Canyon, Sherman Oaks, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

1 mi. E (by rd.) Woody, Kern Co., Calif.

4.2 mi. ESE White River, 2300 ft., Tulare Co., Calif.

2.8 mi ESE White River, 1700 ft., Tulare Co., Calif.

0.2 mi. NW White River, 950 ft., Tulare Co., Calif.

Hendrickson
1951

Journal

March 11 San Joaquin Experimental Range, Orinda, Modoc Co., Calif.

Species Accounts

Amphibians

Hendrickson
1950

Batrachoseps pacificus major

March 7 582 Meadow Grove Place, Pasadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.
Searched for, but did not find, the large specimen reported by John Davis. He showed us the exact spot, but the salamander was not there at the time. If he sees it again, he will collect it. This record, if corroborated by a specimen, would be a rather significant altitudinal extension of range for the major - almost restricted to the alluvial slopes at the base of the hills (this locality is fairly well (200 ft?) above the base of the hills).

March 7 1420^e Mountain Ave., Pasadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.
Collected one large, gray specimen from under a 2" x 12" x 8' plank in the backyard of John Davis' home. No other *Batrachoseps* were seen, although John has seen others. John showed us the spot from which he took the (presumed) major eggs. The soil was even and packed - no apparent possibility of unintentional hiding or movement of eggs in loose, irregular soil (see Davis' correspondence with Stebbins in early part ~~spring of~~ 1951). (catalogue #).

Hendrickson
1958

Batrachoseps pacificus major

March 7 2851 N. Lake Ave., Altadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Dr. Stebbins, John Davis, and I collected in the back yard of the lot. I worked almost entirely in the old concrete fish pool (now filled with earth) where Dr. Stebbins had obtained ~~most of~~ numbers of animals some years ago. The pool (see Dr. Stebbins notes - for details formerly) is partially shaded by eucalyptus trees, and the earth filling it (to 4"-6" below surrounding patio level) ~~was~~ covered ~~by~~ with a thin layer of ^{mainly} eucalyptus leaf litter. I collected one large adult and a number of small young from the pool (beneath the leaf litter). (catalogue ^{ACS#} ~~JRH#~~)

March 7 Coolidge Ave. and Trubell Blvd., Altadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Dr. Stebbins, John Davis and I collected individuals from beneath trash and rocks in an unimproved piece of land between the two roads ^{near} ~~at~~ their ^{point of} intersection. Oaks were growing on the area (rather scrubby and small). (catalogue ^{ACS#} ~~JRH#~~)

Hendrickson
1950

Batrachoseps attenuatus

March 6 1.2 mi. N. (on U.S. Hwy #99) Fort Tejon, Kern Co., 2900 ft., Calif.
Found a few under logs and loose pieces of bark ~~about~~ lying on and in thick valley oak leaf litter. All the animals I found were well up on the canyon wall, at least 10 ft. above the stream level.
Water in stream 11.6°C .; air at 6" (shade) -7.4°C .; soil under dead bark -7.8°C . (4:00 P.M.)
0.8 mi. N. (on U.S. Hwy #99) Fort Tejon, Kern Co., 3000 ft., Calif.

Collected a number under boards and logs near the seep below Fort Tejon and near the stream below it. Distance above water level at which the animals were found ranged from 0" (actually in boggy ground at water's edge) to about 4'-5'. Snow was seen on slopes about 300-500 ft. above collection locality. Taking the two localities: 1.2 mi. & 0.8 mi. N. Fort Tejon, 2 men worked for 2 hours and collected

Batrachoseps. The animals from the two collection sites were lumped into one batch. See catalogue # - #

Dr. Stebbins noted that on this and on previous visits, he had found most of the *Batrachoseps* encountered very near the warm water of the seep. He said, further, that the seep apparently runs all the year. We speculated on whether the year-round wetness and the warmth of the water might not account for the apparent relative abundance of the animals in this extreme outpost (?) of their range (the warmth of the water counteracting somewhat the severity of the winter weather).

Hendrickson
1959

Batrachoseps attenuatus

March 7 582 Madison Drive Plac, Pasadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Collected several from under flats of "baby tears" (18" x 18" x 2") in 1/2 S shade on the estate grounds. Temp. under one of the flats (resting on bare, damp soil) - 6.5°C. Air in shade at 6" - 9.8°C. Air in sun at 6" - 11.6°C. (These temps. at 8:30 A.M.). (catalogue ^{RCS*} JRH*)

March 7 Montrose Rd. & Delina Ave., South Pasadena, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

~~March 7~~ Collected from under sparsely-scattered pieces of trash, rocks, and wood on railroad right-of-way. Only attenuatus found (this is, we believe, the locality where Campbell reported sympatry between attenuatus and major) Eucalyptus were the only trees noted at the collection site. (catalogue ^{RCS*} JRH*)

Reptiles

Hendrickson
1951

Lampropeltis

March 6 1.2 mi. N Fort Tejon (on Hwy #99), Kern Co., 2900 ft., Calif.
Collected one individual (#) under
a 6"-8" thick x 15" x 24" granite rock on a
10° W-facing slope forming one wall of a
ravine running parallel to the road
at this point. The rock was in a 6"-10"-high
grassy area, 1/2-shaded by a valley oak.
The snake was coiled up in a ~~deep~~
depression in the soil which measured
about 2" deep by 3" x 4". The entire rock
rested on bare soil (no dead grass or
litter noted beneath it). The snake
was rather sluggish and made no
marked attempts to escape. When placed
in a jar it began to vibrate its
tail, and was noted doing this at
several later times.

